Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, learns benefit by other men's experiences. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 105 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 3, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st May	Sardinia	6580	
3rd "	Friedrichsruhe	8332	Not Calling Marseilles
8th "	Margha	8258	
10th "	Berlin	17324	
12th "	Adolph Woermann	6257	
15th "	Morea	6890	
22nd "	Mandala	8246	
29th "	Narkunda	15820	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
30th April	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
30th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo
5th "	Himalaya	Calls Kobe & Yokohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
8 p.m. 30th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
11th "	Barjora	Persian Gulf Ports
6 p.m. 3rd May	Limra	Karachi coasting.
4th May	Hymettus	Bushire only.
6th "	Trooa	E & S Africa
6th "	Bandra	Persian Gulf Ports.
8th "	Karachi	Karachi direct.
8th "	Lhasa	Persian Gulf Ports.
13th "	Bankura	

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag can be had from P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	K. Hamachi	5831	11th April	29th April
Shinsei Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heinei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	5th May	15th May
2 Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	7th May	15th May
Shinyo Maru	K. Konaka	3404	16th May	27th May
Kinai Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May.

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotoku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	2nd May	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th April	30th April	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st April	6th May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	8th May	20th May	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
Opp. Ballard Bank.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened & interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,050,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	BANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	HIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on applications.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 30,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sombe
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsutaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yamaji
Kobe	Osakishi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum exceed, customarily, to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,075,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 19 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 490 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.

MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Assistant Manager.

Taj Buildings,
Bombay Road

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 67,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 32,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtian, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIKAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 25,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balances, if the same not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the period of an account between the 6th and the last business day of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or survivor of them, or to the survivors or survivor.

Copies of the rules can be obtained on application at any of the Banks.

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
139, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Pasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Baroopchand, Kt.
Kanchad K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pregjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljt Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

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Secretaries and Managers.

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HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

OF
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.

Head Office
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CALCUTTA.

Chief Agents:
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[A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES ANT DESIGNS

Jockey Hats — at Rs. 15 0 0 each
Georgette Hats — — at „ 15 0 0
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at „ 20 0 0
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AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

GRANTS

5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.

Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month. Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

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G. S. RANADE & CO.

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OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

"The Permanent Exhibition

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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free

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Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipments. A trial solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	— 2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	— 20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	— 20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼ ...	— 20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	— 20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4 ...	— 23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	— 18/3
Soft spelter	— 36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	— 35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE

UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

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HAIR REGD BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark Purchasers are requested to examine the above ... k on the table while purchasing

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra

Wanted Agents everywhere

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Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 1.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

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Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED.

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DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING

MANTLES

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CUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

For a Clean Shave!

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—

The **GEM** safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL

Price, Rs. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

V. K. RANADE,

MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

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LAMPS.

THE LARGEST VARIETY IN IN IA

Special Line:—

STORM PUNKHA PROOF LAMPS.

Complete Household Requisites.

Crockery, Cutlery, Glass & Electroplate ware.

Electric Lamps and Fittings.

KEROSINE OIL HEATERS.

Specially invented for the WINTER.

S. Bannister & Co., Ld.

The Lamp Warehouse

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Telephone: 2800. Telegrams: "DALADIN," Bombay

Blunt Razors.

Send them to us to be ground and set bright and keen as new at As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each, All Post Free New Razors, ordinary and Safety. All kinds of New Safety Razor Blades, Strops, Oil Hones, Pastes, Stropping-machines and Hypodermic Syringes Stocked. High class electroplating work done; Surgical Instruments Repaired. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

MASHIHA—HAIR DYE

This specific turns grey hair to a raven-like blackness. Not only this, but it serves as a tonic to the scalp, gives a peculiar glossy appearance and cools the head. Having acquired good many valuable and important herbs by staying with great and learned ascetics and fakirs I have prepared this dye. It is a purely vegetable preparation free from alcoholic and injurious substances. Not the least fear of turning the grey hair into red or brown by the use of the same. Rely on me and use it once and I assure you that there will be no disappointment, but full satisfaction. Prospectus can be had on application.

Price Re. 1-4-0 per phial.
Price Re. 12-0-0 per dozen.
Postage Extra.

KHAKISHAH.

Address:—
Dongri Bazar, Post No. 8, BOMBAY.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

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ARMOURED & SUCTION
HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE
ROPES

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ALL BRITISH

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Keshavkant Hair-Oil

Free from White Oil.

The most fragrant and the cheapest in the market.

Certificates of Merit at the Gwalior Exhibition and Bronze Medal at the Mysore Exhibition.

"KESHAVKANT" is specially prepared from Pure Vegetable Oils and fragrant flowers for all Nationalities. It stops hair falling and helps to grow smooth and black. Over and above all "KESHAVKANT" is the cheapest in the market and is equally suited to the Poor and the Rich alike.

Rs. 1,000 to be given away to any one who will prove that WHITE OIL (which is injurious to hair) is used in "KESHAVKANT."

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Price Annas 15 per Bottle including Packing and V. P. charges.

THE

KESHAV PERFUMERY WORKS,

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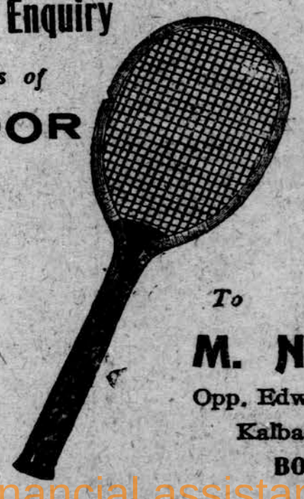

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REMY MARTIN & Co's.

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Kaminia Oil

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Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4.	per quire
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Solio Postcards,		
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ARE YOU **IN INDIA** ARE YOU

Then by means of the renowned Bhargava's

HEALTH of INDIA

India's Leading Salt

You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the

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'Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthuma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.

Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
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Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from:

The Manager,
'HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Belm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

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Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
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If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

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A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6.

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2nd Edition.

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies, bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 8-8-0.

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Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise Rs. 6.

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The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O We make this condition without any hesitation.

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Strength Giver! Tonic!!
Curer of all diseases!!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on:—Back-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

1 phial of 32 pills Re. 1
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V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere

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Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip-rings. Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Elect ic Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc

Our articles do credit to us and give SATISFACTION to the USERS Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

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Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, some heap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 5seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of FORD—One tonners and TOURING—CARS Trucks of other makers. For prices apply to THE PREMIER ENGINEERING CO., Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS—Thriving Motor concern for sale apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 624

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRMS desiring to deal with United States please write to JOHN WODICKA. Importer 213. East 40th St. New York City. 500

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced hand in quarrying and manufacturing marble. Should know English. Good prospects. Apply in English to THE MANAGING SECRETARY. The Travancore Mining & Trading Co., Ltd., Tuticorin. 635

WANTED.—For constructional engineer's office in Bombay, good DRAUGHTSMAN, pay upto Rs. 250 per month according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 552

WANTED for an Import Firm, a competent ACCOUNTANT. Only experienced hand should apply with testimonials to Box No. 462 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 517

WANTED.—AN EXPERT for working Silica Fire Bricks Factory. State qualifications and terms to Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.". 543

WANTED.—WRITERS for duty with KOHAT KURRAM FORCE. Pay Rs. 60 plus 50 per cent. Butta. Applications should be addressed to the A. D. M. S. Bombay Brigade, No. 4 Queen's Road, Bombay. 530

WANTED—A Secretary Proficient in correspondence by an established Society. Salary Rs. 150 per mensum. Candidates having status to deposit Rs. 3,000 in cash as security which carries interest at 6 per cent. per annum need apply Box No. 23 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." M

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINEMINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 396

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES to take up social work permanently. Inviting start. Good prospects. Apply to THE GENERAL SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay. N. B.—Law students need not apply.

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND and TYPIST, thoroughly conversant of office routine work, especially filing work. Apply with copies of previous experience to Box No. 484. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 599

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGER for well-established Life Assurance Company, capable of influencing business and inspecting Branch Offices with second class travelling expenses. One with knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials or references, stating terms, to Box No. 485, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 574

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for Mines Dispensary in Panch Mahals. Commencing salary Rs. 35 with free quarters, firewood and water. Annual increment Rs. 5 per mensem to Rs. 50 and possibility of further promotion if abilities very good. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 386

WANTED—A Hindu elderly qualified NURSE to act as Matron to the Foundling Asylum at Pandharpur. Must be able to supervise artificial milk feeding. She will be assisted by a staff of lady workers. Only experienced nurses should apply. Pay from Rs. 50 to 100 according to qualification, with free boarding and lodging. May be increased in case of exceptional qualifications. Apply with testimonials for ability and moral character to the SECRETARY Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay. 623

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SOLICITORS as assistants for an established firm of Solicitors. Apply to Box No. 488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 621

WANTED for an Import Firm, a hard working and experienced CUSTOM CLERK. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 463, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 518

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two TYPISTS and one Gujrati knowing COPYING CLERK for a Solicitors firm in Bombay. Only experienced men should apply in their own hand-writing to Box No. 491, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 636

WANTED.

WANTED—HYDRO-EXTRACTOR for Drying Textile goods in good condition. Please write to THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay. 588

WANTED—5 CENTRIFUGALS, complete for sugar refinery work, basket not less than 21" Diameter, above preferable. Apply with quotations to Box No. 488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 612

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE Compound without Condensor, 25 to 30 H.P. side by side, second-hand or new. Apply KISHANPRASAD Co., 200, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 525

BIG AGENCY BUSINESS—A well connected gentleman has negotiated to secure a most lucrative first-class agency business of an enormous concern in dye line desires a financial partner to join him with a capital of Rs. 4 lakhs. Absolutely safe and no risk whatsoever. Annual return of fifty (50 p.c.) per cent net profit on the capital outlay is assured. Apply sharp for interview, etc. to "DYE", or Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 524

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two-seater MOTOR CAR, dicky seat Lucas lamps Bosch Magneto for Rs. 1,700. Newly painted and overhauled "Badshaw" Katrak Mansion, Gamdevi Road. 519

FOR SALE—A BUNGLOW on Malbar Hill. Price over Six Lacks. Full particulars to Bonafide purchasers. No Broakers. Apply Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 607

FOR SALE—BAY ENGLISH MARE "BRENDA," aged, fully trained Polo Pony, fast and handy, imported 3 years. Chestnut Arab entire Horse "Sunyasi," 6 years, 14 hands height, very showy, partly trained to Polo, good hack. Apply to MANAGING VETERINARY SURGEON, Wellington Mews, Fort. 595

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Rawalpindi Municipality, an ENGINEER on salary up to Rs. 500 according to qualifications. Applications stating qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th May, 1920. A candidate with the experience of drainage, Water Works and roads will be preferred.

Secretary.
Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi.
529

WANTED FOR EAST AFRICA.

5 BLACKSMITHS for general engineering repair work, wagon building, etc.
4 first class fitters for Flax, Coffee and Sisal Machinery.
2 First class Lathemen or Turners.
1 First class Pattern maker,
2 Good moulders for Iron, brass an aluminium.
2 Constructional men, able to read from drawings.
6 good masons.
Three to four years agreement. Passages paid out and home. Renewal of indenture if satisfactory.
Apply immediately to:—
BIRD & Co., India and East Africa.
Telephone Buildings.
BOMBAY. 475

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111. Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a specialty.
Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.
Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other w parts required by Mills.
For full particulars apply to above address. 566

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Amritsar Municipality, a SECRETARY on a salary of Rs. 700-40-900 per mensem.
Applications stating qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials, together with the following particulars should reach the SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, by the 14th May, 1920:—
1. Date of birth.
2. Nationality or Caste.
3. Where educated.
4. Examination passed.
5. Practical experience, if any.
6. Last employment and reason of termination.
7. Short history of services in previous employment.

SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
Amritsar.
605

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

WE hold in stock the following Carrara Marble and Italian Tiles and sell them very cheap.
White marble pavement Tiles of different sizes, Marble Slabs of all sizes and thicknesses, Italian pavement tiles of 4½ in. Haxagonal, Red, Yellow and Black colours.
Apply to—
M. HASAMBHOY & CO.,
Marble Tiles and
Sanitary Appliances Merchants,
No. 35, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.
422

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Valuable and extensive LAND between Kurla and Andheri. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI and GINWALA 373, Hornby Road, Fort. 15

WANTED

A SECRETARY for Damoh Municipality. Pay from Rs. 75 to 100 per mensum according to qualifications. Post pensionable.
None need apply who has no experience of accounts and office work.
One having knowledge of engineering and Sanitation will have preference.
Apply before 15th May, 1920.
L. S. DHAGAT,
President.
Municipal Committee, Damoh.
591

THE MOOLJI HARIDASS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company pursuant to section 77 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Henshaw Building," Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.
By order of the Board.
MOOLJI HARIDASS & S. NARANJI & Co.,
Agents.
527

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINRING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of Rs. 100 (Rs. One hundred only) per share, free of income tax, has been declared for the half year ended 31st December, 1919, and that the same will be paid, on production of the certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Monday, the 3rd May, 1920, between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to shareholders whose names stand on the Co.'s Register on Tuesday, the 20th April, 1920.
By order of the Board,
For the Emp. Ed. Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
B. D. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th April, 1920.
572

NOTICE.

WANTED—4 B. E.'s (civil) for temporary employment as SUPERVISORS on Rs. 100—25/3—200 in P. W. Department, Baroda State, with prospects of permanency.
(Sd.) L. J. MARTIN,
Chief Engineer,
Baroda State.
Huzur, P. W. Department.
Baroda, 27th April, 1920.
531

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of sharholders held on 27th April, 1920, a dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ended 31st December, 1919, from which Income Tax has to be deducted, a dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 15 per share free of Income Tax and a dividend on Deferred Shares at Rs. 138-10-10 per share free of Income Tax has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Thursday, 6th May, 1920, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) excluding Saturdays, and Holidays to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 19th April, 1920 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 28th April 1920. 541

THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 302-306, Bazar Gate Street, known as Jivraj Baloo Building (entrance from Dwarkadas Lane) Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say:
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Gopaldas Tricumjee be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."
Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated 19th April, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
358

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MALABAR FORESTS & RUBBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be open from MONDAY, the 3rd instant, and TRANSFER DEEDS and DOCUMENTS will be received between 11 and 2.30 p.m., at the Company's office at 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
SABNIS & Co.,
Agents.
1-5—1920. 634

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the appointment of Messrs. ALLADIN MAHOMEDBHOY & CO., as Chief Agents of the above Company for the Bombay Presidency.
ARTHUR DUVAL,
Branch Manager,
L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED two ladies on the post of midwife and health visitor for Bhopal Municipality. Candidates must have passed medical or at least midwifry or nurse examination.
Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 carriage allowance.
Apply to the
EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Municipal Board, Bhopal.
631

H. E. H. THE N. G. S. RAILWAYS.

THERE are vacancies in the Training School for Probationers for the Traffic Department of H. E. H. the N. G. S. Railways. Candidates are required to have passed the Middle School Examination or to have qualified for promotion to the IV Form. Students are given a subsistence allowance of Rs. 12, plus usual allowances while undergoing the course of training. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Traffic Manager.
(By order),
H. J. DUNLOP,
Ag. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office,
(Secunderabad-Deccan),
Dated the 22nd April, 1920
633

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sir LAWLESS HEPPER, Agent of this Railway, having been granted 6 months privilege leave to England with effect from the 3rd May 1920, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, O. B.E., has been appointed by the Board of Directors to act as Agent during Sir Lawless Hepper's absence.
J. SCOTT.
Secretary.
Victoria Terminus,
1st May, 1920. 625

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN the notice issued on the 13th March, 1920, shareholders were informed that the last day fixed by the Board of Directors for payment of allotment money, was Monday, the 22nd March, 1920, after which date interest at 9 per cent. per annum was to be charged and shares were liable to forfeiture.
Those who have failed to pay the same up to this date are hereby given notice that if the same together with interest due up to the actual date of payments is not paid on or before the 15th May, 1920, their shares will be forfeited.
(Sd.) BISHESHWAR NATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.
7, Murzban Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1-5-1920.
637

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the APPLICATION and ALLOTMENT RECEIPTS for 200 shares bearing Nos. 84 and 200 respectively and for another 200 shares bearing Nos. 144 and 201 respectively, of the Apollo Mills Co., Ltd., and standing for 200 shares in the name of Mr. Dawood Musa and for the other 200 in the name of Mr. Haji Sidick Samar, HAVE BEEN LOST.
Any person possessing the same should return to the undersigned within a fortnight after which time, all claims upon the said receipts will be forfeited and their duplicates obtained.
(Sd.) HAJI SIDICK SUMAR.
(Sd.) DAWOOD MUSA.
Jackaria Musjid,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1920.
629

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS, MILLS, PROPERTY OWNERS, etc., etc.

BY using "NOFLAME" PAINT on your WOODWORK you are insuring your buildings against fire.
"NOFLAME" paint is absolutely INFLAMMABLE, and is one of the wonderful productions brought forward during the GREAT WAR.
Details and prices on application to:—
BIRD & COMPANY,
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Central India & Punjab.
632

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PEDDAR ROAD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of valuable building plots, situated at Peddar Road, opposite Bella Vista. Offers should be made to the undersigned at their office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Particulars and conditions of sale will be also furnished by the undersigned at their office.
Dated the 30th April, 1921.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys at Law.
602

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOPINATH HARRISCHANDRA RANE SHAMRAO GOPINATH RANE and RAM RAO GOPINATH RANE, all of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the property described hereunder.
All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Juhu or Juvem, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 2 acres and 34 guntlas bearing survey No. 35 pot. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the North by the part of J. L. Crasto on the South by the part of F. M. Almeida, on the East by the Government Road, and the West by the Khots land.
Dated this 30th day of April, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. EMANUEL ROZARIO SEQUEIRA, of Bandra Christian inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, exchange, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 119, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 2775 square yards or thereabouts, the Government revenue in respect whereof is Rs. 21-0-0, bearing Survey No. 269 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 and Survey No. 270 pot No. 9, non-agricultural No. 174, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandra, under Nos. 4 and 5, which premises are situate at Chapel Road Bandra in the Collectorate of Thana, Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District Bandra, Taluka Salsette and District Thana, and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Ebrahim Haji Moosa Padarwala, on or toward the West by the property forming a part of the Mount Mary Chapel grounds, on or towards the South by the said Chapel Road, on or towards the North by the said Chapel Road.
Dated this 1st day of May, 1920.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
630

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(Order V. Rules 1 and 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)
SUIT No. 26 of 20.
IN THE COURT OF M. MOHD. ABDUL HAQ, Esq.,
Munsif, Safipore, UNAO.
RAJA RUKAMANGAD SINGH, Taluqdar of Dharmpur, District Hordoi, Mofi Dor of Jobhpore Chourasi ..... Plaintiff
vs.
SHEO GOPAL & CO. ..... Defendants.
To Bhagvati Pd., son of Lala, dwelling at house No. 30, Fear Road, Cot Bombay, by caste Brahman.
WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for cancellation of sale deed, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the tenth day of May, 1920, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence, and you will bring with you any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 26th day of April, 1920.
By order,
BISHAMBHAR DAYAL,
Judge,
Manoarim.
27-4-20.

NOTICE.
(1)—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpoenas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing the necessary subsistence money.
(2)—If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.
SYED MOHD. SAJJAD AHLMAD.
633

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.
Under instructions from the Captain, E. Rooks, Storekeeper, Combined Labour Depot, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Dadar, near the Tram Terminus, in the compound of the Combined Labour Depot:—
About 200 buckets, enamelled basins, dust bins, coir cushions, chairs, charpois, chicks, hammers, 200 kateras, hurricane lanterns, brass locks, ladles, enamelled commode, pots and chambers, 2,142 kneeding plates, C. I. plates, 126 iron receptacles rubber squeegees and spanners, iron thomas vapour tubes, shades, tape for Kitson lamps, etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.
On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Calicut Street, Fort, the following motor cars:—
1 4 cylinder 4 seater Calthorpe.
2 4 cylinder 4 seater Brisco.
3 4 cylinder 7 seater Tureat Mery.
4 4 cylinder 5 seater Chevrolet.
5 4 cylinder 6 seater Napier, a fine car.
6 4 cylinder 5 seater Model 75 Overland.
7 4 cylinder 5 seater Model 75 Overland.
8 4 cylinder 5 seater Ford Wire wheels and tyres (New).
9 4 cylinder 5 seater Ford Wire wheels and tyres (New).
10 4 cylinder 5 seater Ford Artillery wheels, no spare wheel.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Rahim Mansions, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, brassware, dining tables and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoy; English chair, automatic table, screen, palm stand, saxonal gun book case, books, Jost fan, hatstand dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of W. G. Nicoll Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Motisha Lane, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing, bedroom and office room furniture by John Roberts MacKenzie and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, silverware, cases of spoons and forks, sliding dining table and chairs, large mirror sideboard dumbwaiters and dinner wagons, drawing room suite, Chesterfield, sofas and easy chairs, chippendale pattern cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, teapoys, palm stands, dressing chest of drawers, pillars, partition screens, marble top dressing and washing tables, revolving top tables, gown stand, hat stand, low chairs, easy chairs, Hemlet chairs, cheval glass, linen press, Parthephone with records, Jost Pans, marble and terra cotta figures and vases, card tables, single and double bed-steads, Hinks and Ditmar's, table and hanging lamps, beaded chicks, meatsafes, log box, rich carpets, door curtains, cooking utensils, cooking stove, horse and carriage, motor car, garden pots, garden benches, etc., etc., the property of P. G. Mason, Esq., C.I.E., I. P. Chief Engineer, Bombay, Port Trust.
Catalogue will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow with Outhouses at Lanowla.
Under instructions from Rahiabibi, widow and Aisbahibi, daughter of the late Hajee Adam Siddick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Lanowla, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, bungalows, outhouses, garden standing thereon, situate at Monjay Tongbe Surf Mewal in the District of Poona, part of Survey No. 86, containing by admeasurement 4,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, on the North by the Poona Road, on the South by public road on the West by Plot No. 2 and 14, and on the East by Plot No. 4 and 16.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Shamrock House, Byculla, behind the Byculla Club Road, Scatter Street, the very valuable and artistic French polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockerywere, rare China vases, oil paintings, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, silver show cases, cabinets, almirahs, statuary, vases, chest of drawers, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of P. Redeevachi, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPURTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND, situate at Queen's Road, (near United Mills), out of Fort, Bombay.
Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors the owners of the property, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of the Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 104, 33 and 33, New No. A-16882, Old Survey Nos. 105, 115, 447 and New Survey No. 3 B-8067, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 1213 (4) and Street No. 7, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the East by a private road on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road, on or towards the North by a private road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli Datoobhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4058.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT, METAL, PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS (RAILWAY MATERIALS), HARDWARE, TOOLS, MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from The Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. at Hajee Bunder Sewri the following goods:

Bellows Smith, Bends for Pipes with Sockets and Couplings, Blocks die of different sizes; Brackets Iron Holders with pins complete for Pack Saddles, 2500 Bricks Fire, Chisels, for Plane Poughing, Clamps, Chucks American for Pipes; Cups Oil Side Glass with gauge; Cutters tins, G. I. Drums, Frames Wooden Windows and Doors Fasteners Belt, Tites, Guides, Hooks Punkha Brass 1258, Hooks Punkah Iron 2907, 5000 Handles Wooden for Shovels, Hammers, Axes etc., Knives Jack; Locks Iron; Panes Glass, Post wire entanglements, Punches, G. I. Pipes, Rings Iron for Bearings, 1991 Saddles, Pack, Shoes Iron, Shoes Horse Iron, Tanks, 124 Wheels Barrows.

MACHINERY.

1 Crushers Stone 15 Curb Wells, 3 Engines Oil.
3 Portable Engine, 1 Hammer Steam.
1 Machine Brick Making, Machine hand drilling, 3 Mills Mortar.
10 Pumps Centrifugal 6 Pumps hand.
14 Pumps Ship, 1 Silencer for Oil engine.
3 Winches without boilers.

METALS.

Iron Plates, Chain, Plates mild steel, sheets iron corrugated, zinc Slabs.

PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS.

8750 Dog Spikes, 6000 Fish plates, 2315 Rails double headed, 13ft. to 26 ft. 445 Sleepers M. G.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance must be paid for and goods removed by the 17th May, 1920.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain etc. on FRIDAY 7th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge goods Shed.

125 bags mewa booked ex. Peshawar Cantonment to Carnac Bridge, Inv. 7 of 2-1-1920, R. R. 86032. Consigned by Kisondas Asgardas care of Ramchand to self Railway Receipt in possession of Messrs. Mathuradas Thackersey and Co.

1,539 bags wheat, 148 bags math, 20 bags moong, 96 bags gram, 22 bags bajri, 304 bags gramdall, 597 bags rice, cocoanuts, 20 bags teelseed, finalseed, 73 bags goowar, glass sheets, glassware, shoes, gunny pieces, iron pipe, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES HINGOLI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd May 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba in the G. I. P. Railway Goods yard by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton, slightly damaged by fire.

42 Bales, Hingoli Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 30th April, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTROPLATED, SOLID SILVER MOUNTED PRESENTATIONS ARTICLES, SWEET TONED ORPHENO PATHEPHONE WITH STAND AND RECORDS.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 3rd May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Electroplated solid silver and silver mounted presentations articles such as solid sweet baskets, asparagus and cake spades, strawberry service, solid silver cigarette cases, sugar basin, coffee pot, manicure and brush services, sets of salad and carrying servers, silver handle dessert knives, spoons and forks, electric lamp with time piece, sweet toned orphens pathephone with stand and records, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 3rd May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
1 Case Containing 144 tool bags of cycle.

By order of Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Eruchshaw Sorabji Shroff, an insolvent:—

Sliding glass door cupboard, wooden stand, chair, provisions such as tins of tea, coffee, mustard flour, salad oil, sauce, vinegar, etc. At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALS COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., attorneys for Messrs. Vardhman Bros Ltd., and on account and at the risk of seth Narsundas Chunilal.

105 Bales cotton Lashur.
4 Bales cotton Belapur.
1 Bale cotton Mannad Road.

The above goods are lying in the Godown of Messrs. Vardhman Bros Ltd., at Bruel Lane Godown No. 7 at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY OF VARIOUS KINDS.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., well sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the resk of Messrs. C. Varhaid and Co.,

Jewellery of Various kinds such as Necklaces, watches, Bracelets Brooches, etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 3rd May, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-Night ! To-Night ! ! At 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 3rd May, 1920
"THE VOICE FROM THE MINARET."

TUESDAY, 4th May, 1920
"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

WEDNESDAY, 5th May, 1920
"MR. WU."

THURSDAY, 6th May, 1920
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

FRIDAY, 7th May, 1920
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

Saturday, 8th May, 1920 and
Sunday, 9th May, 1920
"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

PLANS at Rose & Company up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plan for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"The Chattel."
"The Chattel."
Featuring
PEGGY HYLAND.

Empire Theatre
Grand Boxing Contest
Grand Boxing Contest
Grand Boxing Contest
AND
Physical Display
FRIDAY, May 7th, 1920. at 9-30 p. m.
Under the Direction of Prof. V. Noel.

Exhibition of Swords Display and Musical Muscular Control by Segt: A. R. Hawkes, the Hercules of India.

8 Round Contest.
CPL. MARSH
12st, Present Heavy Weight Champion of India.
vs.
NICK LONGMAN
12st:, G. I. P. Ry,; Winner of Many Fights

10 Round Contest.
DRIVER LAMBERT
9st. 6lbs.
vs.
BANDSMAN BLAKE
9st. 4lbs.

8 Round Contest.
MILTON KUBES
10st. 7lbs., Late Overseas Forces.
vs.
PTE. FLANNERY
10st. 7lbs., Challenger for Welter Weight class.

6 Round Contest.
DRIVER QUINLAN
8st. 6lbs.
vs.
PTE. AMERSHAM
8st. 4lbs.

REFEREE.—T. ADAMS, Esq., Supdt., Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
PLAN & BOOKING at ROSE & oC.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10, p.m.
9TH, 10TH AND 11TH EPISODES
"The Iron Test"
"The Iron Test"
"The Iron Test"
Featuring
ANTONIO MORENO and CAROL HOLLOWAY
Episode 9th.—
"THE PIT OF LOST HOPE"
Episode 10th.—
"IN THE COILS"
Episode 11th.—
"THE RED MASKS PREY"
THRILLS that THRILL
SEE THEM AT YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE THEATRE.
This week 9th, 10th & 11th Episode of
"THE IRON TEST"
"GAUMONT GRAPHIC" AND A RIOTOUS COMEDY
also
"MASKED MARVELS."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m
The Greatest and Most Powerful Stage Success of years transplanted to the Screent.
"The Lion and the Mouse"
An Absolute super-production is Six Crashing Reels.
In the Old Fable the Mouse becomes the Lion's ally, but in our picture the Mouse not only traps the lion but throws a spell around the Lion's Cub and compels him to ensnare his Sire.
Featuring
ALICE JOYCE
As the girl Mouse who brought to his knees a big financial Lion and at the same time loved his son.
"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"
A story of tremendous appeal, crushing the fallacy that Money—Might is Right.
also
PATHE'S PICTORIAL
and
PATHE GAZETTE

Perils of Thunder Mountain
CLIMAX of the GREAT SERIAL.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
TREMENDOUSLY SENSATIONAL FINALE.
THE CONCLUDING EPISODES
HARRY MANN
in
WHIG and WHISKERS.
Vitagraph's High Class Comedy.
TOPICAL BUDGET.
Full of latest events in the world of Science, Industry, Art, Society & Sports.
Shows at: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. every day.
Next Saturday we present Vitagraph's drama of love and adventure
DARING HEARTS.
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
"CARMEN."
4th.—THE NIGHT OF LOVE
5th—LA BOHEME
6th—LA TRAVIATA
7th—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
8th—IL TROVATORE.
9th—THE NIGHT OF LOVE
10th—LACME
11th—LA TOSCA
12th—LA TRAVIATA
Matinee 8th at 5 p.m."—Pearl Fishers.
OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.
NOTE.
Special Motors
At 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.
Special trams.
ONE CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus which is opposite to Royal Opera House.
Night Prices Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.
Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)
PICTURE PROGRAMME.
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Friday at 6-30 p. m.
The Five reel Vitagraph Photoplay
"Beauty Proof"
Is any man proof against feminine beauty? See Corporal Steele of the Royal Mounted in "Beauty Proof."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
THE PERFECTED PICTURE
Pearl White
The Peerless Fearless Serial Queen
IN
THE BLACK SECRET
The feature Serial de Luxe of
MYSTERY, LOVE & ADVENTURE
The Second Instalment this week.
PATHE GAZETTE
The latest and best news film
PATHE REVUE
owing the wonders of the world in Art, Science, Travel and Sports.
A MODEL INSTIUTION COMIC.
IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Saturdays and Sundays Matinee: 3-30 and 5-15.

THE GREEN EYED MONSTER
IS PORTRAYED MANY A TIME IN MANY A DRAMA
in the Theme of "MAHABHARATA"
he is Personified Practically everywhere
YOU SEE HIM IN
Draopadi Vastra Harana
MAY be—it might do your—Some good Some day. The Picture has a Special message
FOR LADIES TOO
Are you Coming? Bring the entire family.
its OUR advice
Four Houses a day 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30
CINEMA MAJESTIC
The House Showing Selected Pictures only.

TO-NIGHT
AND UP TO FRIDAY NEXT!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers unveils the splendours of the Arabian Nights. The 1920 Extravaganza by William Fox.
"Ali Baba Ali Baba Ali Baba"
AND THE
Forty Thieves"
Some of the Big Moments in "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"—
Sale of the Dancing Girl in the Publi Slave Market.
Capture of Caravans' by Bandits. Tremendous Fight between Ali Baba and the Robber Chief—
Ancient Persian City Recreated withc Historic Fidelity.
Oriental Bazaars—Magnificent Persian Palaces—Aye—this and much more you will see in
"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"
the Photoplay Surprise of the Year."
This Production is redolent of the atmosphere of the Orient. In settings and costuming it is magnificent. It is full of clean, rippling Comedy—the sort of entertainment every member of your household will appreciate.
West-End Cinema
New Churney Road)
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m (S.T.)
Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re 1; First Class Ans. 12; Upper Row Ans. 8; Second Class Ans. 6; Third Class Ans. 2.

MARBLE
STATUES
BUSTS
FOUNTAINS
PILLARS
VASES
of Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artiste of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.
Please visit our show rooms.
C. BHOGILAL & Co
opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY.

'PEEPS INTO THE FUTURE.'
Is everybody's everyday book. The codified experience of generations of Astrologers and Indian Yogis an astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Every body may consult the book—no date of birth or horoscope necessary. Price One rupee only. The "Hindu" writes:—"Peeps into the Future will be found to be popular with those desiring of a peep into the future of their lives."
Apply to
TATA MYSTIC ASTRAL STUDIOS.
562 P. O. Chodavaram Vizagapatam Dt.

Shirts (negligee Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
,, (Dress) .. .. ,, 3 ,, ,,
,, (New) .. .. ,, 3 ,, ,,
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Lock Stencils
Stencils ½" 1" 1½" & 2 Inches.
Bowman's Stencil Inks, Mid. and Big size Tins, Stencil Brushes, Stencil Plates of any description, nicely made.
PRESS COPY BOOKS.
Strongly Bound Swiss Made. Best Quality Paper. 250 Pages 6 Rs. 500 Pages 10 Rupees. 1,000 Pages 18 Rupees.
N. Burjor & Co.
Stationers, Engineers and Direct Importers,
Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Phone 4564.

CONSUMPTION
Hundreds of Letters from patients have been published in the "Chronicle" during the past three years.
Representatives of leading papers have been shown letters from eminent patients and convinced that I have cured many cases.
Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S. advised me not to treat more than
500 PATIENTS A MONTH.
My patients live in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits, Australia, E. Africa, Scotland and England.
Indian gentlemen writes 22 April:
"I saw Miss Cumberland. She gave excellent evidence of your most successful treatment."
NEXT VISIT BOMBAY
Orient Hotel.
4 May—2 to 6 p.m.
5 May—10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.
REV. G. R. WALTERS, B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
Address letters:
Northcote Lodge, LONAVLA.

REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.
DEVJI MALJI
JEWELLERS
Telephone No. 4497.
New Mahajanwadi, K[illegible] Road,
BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase
Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE.

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN.
Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.
From Rs. 5 to up-ward.
A large selection to choose from
GIVE US A TRIAL
VILCASSIM BROS.
TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
BOMBAY.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.
Price List Free.
Amirchand & Son,
[Genera] Shaw. Merchants,
LAHORE.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.
MILITARY SQUARE.
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.
Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

"SHRI HARI"
RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10.
PER DAY.
For weakness and following diseases, Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption, Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.
GOLDOL
Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.
K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.R.E.H. (London).

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. April 30th

M.G. Bengal Good	13.75
" Fully Good	14.50
" Fine	15.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.50
" " Fully Good	19.50
" " Fine	20.10
" Broach Good	21.35
" " Fully Good	21.95
" " Fine	22.35
" Scinde Good	13.67
" " Fully Good	14.32
" " Fine	14.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 30th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8,000
" Forwarded	88,000
" Imports	81,000
" Stock	11,32,000
Actual Weekly Sales	15,000
Water Twist	4/11
Printers Cloth	125

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool. April 30th. To-day's price.
May	24.76
June	24.76
July	24.76
Aug.	24.61
Sept.	24.43
Oct.	24.21
Nov.	23.83
Dec.	23.66
Jan.	23.46
Feb.	23.41
Mar.	23.28
April	—

Near position easy distant steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. April 30th.

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool	4000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Imports	...
Mid. Americans Spot	24.0
Egyptian F. G. F. Quist.	34.0
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	July 38.28 / Oct. 38.26 / Jan 35.00
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July 34.27 / Oct 35.28

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool. April 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	25.46
May	25.12
June	...
July	24.99
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	24.32
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	23.86
Feb.	...
Mar.	23.25

Prices taken at 10.10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 30th.

Rents 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	64 1/2
" 2 months hence	65
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	107/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 days market loans	5 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 30th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Nominal	56
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	56

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£74
Hongkong Bank	£122
National Bank	£54

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Selle s	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex Ship April-May Sellers	39
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£44½
Tone of Linseed:—Easier	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Paid	£39
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Nearest	£17
Toria Rapeseed:—April May Nearest	£42

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May, 1.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 440 for Fully Good Broach July-August and fluctuated for some time between Rs. 441 and Rs. 444½. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 445 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 444½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 445, declined to Rs. 443½ and closed as under.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April May	462
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	443½
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	214
	July	238
Fine Oomras	May	333
"	July	320

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th April 1920

Cotton	14,362 Bales
Wheat	6,646 Cwts
Linseed	1,894 "
Rape etc	11,703 "
Oilgeallyseed	1,564 "
Poppyseed	421 "
Groundnuts	336 "
Castorseed	554 "
Rice	3,697 "
Myrabollams	4,054 "
Cottonseed	3,733 "
Mr arassed	Nil. "
Gram	1,150 "
Jewar	114 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	1,095 "
Hardine	371 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Ready cotton is quiet.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-3-0.

XCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 1/4.
D. D. on London 2/3 3/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 1/4.
D. D. on Paris frcs. 680.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 775.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 107.
60 Days sight Rs. 99.
American Cross Rate Dollars 3.84 1/4.
Paris Cross Rate frcs. 64.
London Silver Spot D. 64 1/2.
London Silver forward D. 63.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 58.
4 per cent Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement long dated 63.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 9 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent,
Bank of Madras 9 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has hardly been any activity in the Cloth Market and rupee rates of standard cloths have remained nominally steady in the absence of demand. Brokers have not been able to induce business amongst the merchants in the bazaar and no transactions of any importance has therefore resulted. The upcountry buyers have not been keen to purchase at the moment, as apart from the high level of prices, the stringency in the money market is adversely affecting the trade. Sellers, although firm in their attitude, have been feeling rather nervous, as stocks have not been moving and fresh goods have been arriving week by week in fair quantities. The best part of the season for White goods has been passing away, and if the demand does not assert itself soon, the stocks will have to be carried over during the monsoon, which would mean locking up of capital and loss in interest, apart from the risk as to the future course of the market. The sales of gold, the allotment of "Reverse" Councils, the monetary tension in the Bombay market, the failures of a few native agents in the bazaar, the heavy *budla* difference ruling in the share market, and the labour trouble in Lancashire, are factors which are having some effect on the cloth market. The manchester market has not shown any signs of weakness and the prices quoted by shippers have been quite out of the reach of bonafide buyers. Fresh forward business has therefore been out of the question and will not be possible for some time to come.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The market for Jute Mill Shares was slightly easier to-day, without much business passing. There was a strong inquiry for coals some stocks being difficult to secure at quotation price. In the Miscellaneous section a fair turnover of business was reported without any special feature of interest. The market will be closed to-morrow and on all Saturdays until monsoon, and also on the 3rd May.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 27, Bhulanbararee 48/4, Burrakur 49/8, Caledonian 12, Central Pench 9/8, Equitable 44/12, Jainty Central 22/4, Kosoonda 30/8, New Beerbhoom 38 (new) Patmohan 17, Sendra 35/4, South Govindpur 3/4, Sudamdih 3/12, Standard 24, Ghusick 25/12, Sew Kesstagurh 30/8.

Jute:—Alliance Prefs., 97, Clive 6 per cent. Prefs 93, Gourepore Prefs 96, Gondalpara 1720 small lot, Hooghly 150, Howah 50, Hukumchand I Prem, Kamarhatty 960 small lot, Kelvin 1131 small lot, Lansdowne 503, Lawrence 880, Northbrook 92/8, Reliance 53/8, Standard 764, Kanknarrah 764 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 2 Prem, Bank of Bengal 1725, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9/8, Prem, Bengal Potteries 12 Prem, Bengal Telephone 278, Bengal Paper 102, Bowreah Cotton 1400 small lot, British India Corporation 14, British India Tobacco 10/8 Burmah Finance and Mining 11/12, Calcutta Oi and Cake 15, Central Provinces Cement 13/4 small lot, Clive Engineering 13/6, Dunbar Cotton 650, Hatirkool Oil 13/12, Hume Pipe 16/12, Indian Galvanising (new) 1 Prem, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 18 Prem, Indo Burma Tin 9/12, India General Navigation 126/8 small lot, Madans Theatre 16/6, Mohini Mills 8 Prem, Marshall Sons (old) 1/8, New Eevan Sugar 13/4, Pioneer Mills 5/4 Prem, Tata Industrial Bank 43 Prem, Frank Ross 16, Keshoram Cotton 21/6.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 58/12 small lots at 59/4. War Bonds 1925 at 100 per cent and 1928 at 100/12 per cent.

KING OF TONIC

Makardhvaj

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

DHRAKSHASHAV

It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
Factory—Unjha (Near abemount.)
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad, Richey Road.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

Disturbance is apparently developing into storm in the centre of the Bay, and has caused nearly general rain on South Burma coast. The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in Kashmir. Rainfall also occurred locally in Assam and at few stations in Bengal and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three-quarters of an inch, Victoria Point two, Dibrugarh and Silchar a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.754 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	75.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.9 "
Minimum do. do.	80.1 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.S,WNW
Movement of Wind	141 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h m	ft in	Apl.	h m.	ft in
Sat.	1	m 0 57	27 6	1	m 3 24	16 8
		9 58a	26 7		8 55a	15 9
Sun.	2	m 10 37	27 5	2	m 4 —	16 8
		10 34a	26 6		4 36a	15 7
Mon.	3	m 11 14	28 4	3	m 4 40	15 9
		11 7a	26 9		5 13a	15 6
Tues.	4	m 0 22a	28 3	4	m 5 20	15 6
					6 17a	15 7
Wed.	5	m 0 6	26 6	5	m 6 8	15 8
		0 54a	28 1		6 47a	15 9
Thu.	6	m 1 36	26 2	6	m 6 37	15 11
		1 25a	27 8		7 19a	16 1
Fri	7	m 1 7	25 6	7	m 9 8	16 6
	May	1 55a	27 2	May	7 54a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April 1	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 12m	Sunset. 7h.	0m.
May 2	(Sunday)	"	6h. 11m.	" 7h.	1m.
" 3	(Monday)	"	6h. 11m	" 7h.	1m
" 4	(Tuesday)	"	6h. 10m.	" 7h.	1m.
" 5	(Wednesday)	"	6h 10m	" 7h.	2m
" 6	(Thursday)	"	6h 9m	" 7h.	2m.
" 30	(Friday)	"	6h. 6m	" 7h.	8m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d	6h.	54-2m p.m.
New Moon	"	19d.	3h	13-1m. a.m
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h.	57-6m. p.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 1st May, 1920 was 29.963 inches on the 2nd February, 1920 was 30.124 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the ancroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the Stream at 8.40 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st May 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the southeastern districts. Temperature has fallen and is below normal both by day and night except in the east Punjab.

The United Porvinces. The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is below normal except at Karachi. Night temperature is in defect at Jodhpur, but is in excess at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud is present in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at Neemuch and Deesa. Temperature is in defect during the day and in excess at night at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded except at Raipur and Jubbulpore. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Night temperature is below the average in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal except in south Hyderabad. Night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad, but is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in the south of the Peninsula, but the only station reporting appreciable rain is Cochin. The sea continues rough at Colombo and the southwesterly wind there has strengthened. There are still some indications of disturbed weather in the Bay.

Local thunderstorms are probable in Malabar, southeast Madras and possibly on the north Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th April 1920.

The disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay have given nearly general rain on the south Burma coast. A western disturbance has caused local rain in the Northwest Frontier Province. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Bengal, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one inch; Tezpur one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Barisal a half, Parachinar a quarter; Belgaum three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 30th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (26th)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	91.1	71.2	70	—	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	92.2	69.8	72	—	0.86	—8.00
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.7	71.5	70	0.07	2.12	+0.35
Rawalpindi	85.9	58.1	57	0.08	8.62	—1.60
Lahore	94.4	67.8	55	—	3.32	—0.51
Hissar	97.6	73.8	44	—	1.76	—0.45
Ambala	95.8	71.8	30	—	4.39	—1.40
Delhi	101.4	76.1	34	—	2.82	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.8	78.5	23	—	2.10	+0.10
Manipuri	103.4	74.0	22	—	1.65	—1.07
Jhansi	105.4	81.8	26	—	0.84	—0.91
Cawnpore	102.9	76.1	29	—	1.46	—0.58
Allahabad	88.4	75.1	21	—	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	96.2	78.2	40	—	0.78	—0.46
Karachi	85.6	78.8	61	—	0.45	—1.22
Ajmer	100.6	77.4	39	—	2.64	+1.18
Jaipur	85.0	73.8	23	—	2.71	+1.08
Kotah	100.3	82.6	19	—	2.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	88.3	72.4	18	—	0.72	—0.61
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.1	74.5	58	—	0.13	—0.48
Dwarka	105.0	79.5	51	—	1.03	—0.24
Veraval	103.8	75.9	72	—	0.75	+0.81
Rajkot	104.6	78.9	51	—	2.10	+1.58
Bhavnagar Para	103.8	76.0	47	—	2.69	+2.11
Surat	105.8	75.1	56	—	4.08	+2.63
Ahmedabad	99.1	75.1	49	—	1.25	+0.20
Deesa	102.9	75.0	56	—	0.09	—0.47
Neemuch	103.5	75.6	45	—	3.81	+2.36
Indore	102.0	77.1	51	—	5.05	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.9	71.2	27	—	1.32	—1.77
Saugor	107.0	78.8	17	—	0.60	—1.74
Hoshangabad	110.6	76.0	29	—	3.65	+1.67
Khandwa	105.4	78.2	73	—	6.64	+3.22
Akola	102.0	77.5	15	—	1.74	—0.49
Amraoti	104.9	84.9	18	—	3.15	+0.84
Nagpur	105.5	81.6	34	—	2.00	—1.06
Chanda	90.0	83.0	43	—	2.53	—0.96
Raipur	90.1	80.4	64	—	1.95	—0.81
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.7	80.4	75	—	1.50	+0.89
Ratnagiri	90.0	82.1	68	—	0.73	—0.84
Marmagoa	89.8	81.6	75	0.10	0.72	—0.84
Karwar	90.7	74.0	88	—	5.71	+3.33
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.1	78.4	28	—	1.52	+0.68
Ahmednagar	105.0	72.0	25	—	4.91	+3.10
Poona	104.0	70.0	51	0.58	2.98	+1.81
Sholapur	105.1	81.0	46	—	2.75	+0.71
Bijapur	103.0	70.1	51	—	2.42	+0.41
Belgaum	94.0	70.9	89	0.46	6.14	+0.59
Aurangabad	106.2	73.8	14	0.01	2.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	106.9	80.3	21	—	2.10	—0.99
Hyderabad	101.6	82.3	50	—	10.68	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.4	76.2	74	2.84	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	91.2	75.9	83	0.81	23.36	+13.69
Cochin	91.7	74.9	79	0.99	8.51	+10.44
Colombo	87.1	74.8	85	5.55	34.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.8	81.0	74	—	12.48	+5.87
Bellary	103.2	79.7	53	—	5.51	+2.86
Cuddapah	107.4	86.3	53	—	9.68	+4.08
Madras	97.0	82.6	68	—	27.00	+5.53
Bangalore	88.8	71.1	76	0.03	8.19	+2.06
Coimbatore	93.4	74.0	70	—	2.62	+1.03
Trichinopoly	101.6	80.7	72	0.04	24.64	+12.39
Negapatam	93.2	82.7	83	—	54.67	+32.70

KARVE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

OPENED AT DADAR.

The opening ceremony of the Karve Girls High School, Dadar, took place under the presidency of Mrs. Jaijibhoy in the school premises decorated with flags and buntings. Many distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present. After the girls had gone through the devotional songs Mr Kolhatker on behalf of the managers read his report. In welcoming the guests of the evening he particularly expressed gratitud towards the president a distinguished and enlightened lady of high position taking leading part in all the activities of Bombay, concerning the welfare of women and children. He also paid a warm tribute of welcome to Prof. Karve. He then gave short history of the school, its aim, and objects. He said that the institute had included in its extensive work the cause of women's education from the very beginning. It gave free vernacular education to girls when no provision had been made by the Municipality. It had also opened an English middle school for them. It now started a high school for girls. The school had made a very good start. The main object of the school was to introduce a new system of education for girls in Bombay, the one followed by the Indian Women's University, Poona. In concluding his remarks he thanked Mrs. Vijaykar, the Head Mistress of the Girls' High School, Mrs. Keswer, the Head Mistress of the Vernacular school, Mr. Vaidya the Superintendent, and lastly the Directors and Rajguru Hareshwar Mahadev Pandit. He closed his report by expressing a strong desire that the Bombay public might favour the new system and that he would thereby be able to have his school, Karve Girls' High School in essence too.

The girls then went through a set of dialogues and songs after which Prof. Karve who had been present to bless the Institution spoke a few words in favour of the new system. He wished every success to the school and dwelt on the unjust treatment meted out to Indian women. A vote of thanks to the president and the singing of the National Anthem brought the ceremony to a close.

J. B. PETIT INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is needless to say what good service is rendered to the public by a public institute like the J. N. Petit Library. But there are defects in its administration which require to be removed. About a year ago I with an urdent intention of getting admitted as a member went to this library. I found there about half a dozen young men and an old Parsi working about the Librarian's room and two young Parsis sitting at a table with the Library Registers in the Council room. I went to the old gentleman and asked him to direct me to the Librarian. I asked him repeatedly twice or thrice in as polite a way as I could command who the librarian was. But the old gentleman, after I had accosted him the third time, replied to me in a tone which I was accustomed to hear from my village school master when he used to be out of temper "Shun, Shun Juye" (what, what do you want?) I again repeated my request to show me who the librarian was. But the gentleman again replied in the same tone "Library is open every day except on holidays". Of course, Sir as you might presume, I had to retire from the spot without in any way achieving my purpose After about a month I again went to the library and this time I asked a peon to take me to the librarian and he did that. I then took a copy of the rules and regulations of the Library from the Librarian and applied for a third class membership whereupon the librarian at once told me that they were not taking any members then. Consequently I had to destroy my application and come back sad. Again in the month of June, last I went to the same worthy and enquired if he was admitting members. He told me that they would not take any third class member for some time and advised no to apply for a second class or a first class membership. Accordingly I applied for a second class membership by the middle of the same month and awaited a favourable reply till the month of January, last, but in vain. Again I began to call on the Librarian almost every alternate day and on every occasion he used to tell me "yes gentleman, your applicat tion is to be considered this week." And this way I was constantly put off till the month of March when he suddenly told me that there was no chance for a second class membership and asked me to apply for the remaining class i.e., for a first class membership. Obedient to his benedictions, I did it and waited for another fortnight but with no result. Even now when I go to the librarian he does not fail to give me hopes like the "Good Physician" and say "yes, the Directors are meeting this week and I shall put before them your

Besides my case sir, there are many other cases which will surely seem most appalling to those who have the interest of this public institute at heart.—Your, etc., case."

K. M. S.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS

S. I. HIDE MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 1.

At the second annual meeting of the Southern India Skin and Hides Merchants Association held last evening, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President, in the course of his address referred to their request to the Government of India to levy an export duty of 20 per cent on export of raw hides and and skins, and regretted their suggestion has not been given due weight. Government had not only levied duty at a lower figure of 15 per cent. but had also allowed a rebate of two-thords of the duty for destinations within the Empire. He pointed out the advantage derived by American tanners by this reduced duty, and hoped Government would immediately abolish the rebate altogether, or at least reduce it to one-third.

Referring to the exchange question and sales of enormous amounts of Reverse Councils on London, at very high rates, Mr. Jamal Mahomed said that the sale of Reverse Councils cannot be justified as long as there was balance of trade in favour of India, and trusted that Government would early remove restrictions against free import into the country.

The President next urged the Association should be given representation in the Provincial and Imperial Councils.

The Association next adopted a resolution deciding to stop shipping of tanned skins to all destinations for three months and also stopping tanning of hides and shipping of tanned hides for six months.

EXPORT DUTY ON RAW HIDES

MADRAS CHAMBER'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 1.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has resolved to advise the London Chamber that it cannot support its protest against the imposition of export duty of 15 per cent. on shipments of raw hides and skins from India.

"FOR GALLANT SERVICE."

APPOINTMENT OF 3 EXTRA ASST. COMMISSIONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 1.

In pursuance of Government's declared policy to accord preferential treatment, in the matter of civil employments, to those candidates who themselves or whose near relatives had, during the war, served in the Army or rendered valuable services in recruitment work the Lt.-Governor has been pleased to appoint as Extra Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Harry Parson, Havildar Nawab Ali, and Risaldar Gai Singh, for gallant and meritorious service in the field.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN BURMA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 1.

The local Government have issued resolution on the reform of the provincial judicial system. The proposed system of judicial reform includes the establishment of a High Court and the creation of a superior judicial service. The Government of India has been addressed on the matter for necessary sanction to introduce legislation to carry out these reforms. The proposed reforms aim at assimilating the upper and lower Burma judicial systems and relieving to the greatest extent possible, of executive officers from civil judicial duties by creating whole-time judicial posts. There will be now at each district head-quarters, a special judicial officer who will be supervising all sub-divisional district courts with powers of an additional District Judge and where necessary with magistrial powers also.

EASTERN ART I DUSTRIES

FACTORY OPINED BY MR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, performed the opening ceremony of the Eastern Art Industries and Manufacturing Company's Factory, at Bassein on Saturday. In declaring the factory open Mr. Lallubhai remarked that in the year 1911, Mr. Harpanhathi, the present expert in charge of the factory, after many years' practical experience in the Maison Bardiaco factory of Udine and many other institutions in Germany and Italy, came back to India and opened a small workshop on the very spot where this factory was situated. He was manufacturing picture frame mouldings of various artistic descriptions. But for want of sufficient financial aid he could not attain the success which the undertaking had promised him at the beginning. Later in 1915, Sir Thomas Holland president of the Industrial Commission paid a visit to the Factory and seemed to be impressed by the enterprise and seemed to be in opinion that under-capitalisation was the cause of its failure. He (Mr. Lalcobhai) then a member on the same commission, then came to be acquainted with the factory which was of late converted into a limited concern by the endeavour of some enthusiastic industrialists. The products of this factory had already won great popularity in the local markets in competition with the foreign goods. He wished every success to the factory and hoped every man in the country would help and patronise it in every possible way so as to enable it to produce the amount of goods requisite for the country which were now being imported from Japan, Italy and other foreign countries.

Mr. Choksi, the Secretary, then took the visitors round the factory which was working at the time. There are many machines in one of which big legs are sawed into planks, in another big planks are made smaller, in a third one smaller planks are turned into plain frames which are afterwards carved, coloured, gilded, plastered and embossed before they are sent for sale at the Company's show rooms at Abdul Rehman Street. At present the factory is producing about five tons that is to say more than 20,000 feet of frames, a day, and being the only factory of its kind promises to become a great success in the near future.

The visitors dispersed after partaking of some refreshments.

COAL SUPPLY.

MADRAS CHAMBER FAVOURS FORMATION OF COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 1.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce have resolved to advise the Government of India and the Railway Board that the Chamber are in agreement with the views of the Indian Mining Federation in regard to the formation of a Committee for the control of coal supplies.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY BILL

TEXT TO BE SHORTLY OUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

It is understood that the text of the Calcutta University Bill will be shortly published, and, in all probability, will be introduced at the September session of the Imperial Legislative Council when it will be passed into law.

NEW C UNCIL

QUESTION OF ZAMINDERS' REPRETATION.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

In order to urge the claims of Zemindars to larger representation in the reformed councils, a deputation will proceed to England to make representations to the Joint Committee. Mr. Prithvischandra Roy will shortly proceed to England as one of the members of the deputation.

SIND NEWS.

Sind is, to-day, ringing with protests against the deportation of Mr. Hornimen. Meetings have been held at Hyderabad, Sukkur and elsewhere urging the removal of the ban.

"Shall be compelled to observe Hartal if our final petition also goes unheard," so say the people of Dadu who are, to-day, chafing under heavy assessments of the Income Tax. According to the "Al Wahid," the citizens have been "terribly" assessed this year. They made protests and petitions, but all to no avail. The final appeal has now been made to the authorities.

A Khilafat 'Jalsa' was held at Nasarpur, under the presidency of Mian Taj Mahomed, on the 22nd instant.

Poet Tagore has been invited to pay a visit to Sukkur.

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A. BROTHERS (B)

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE IS IT PACHYDERMATOUS OR SLEEPY?

HOCKEY NOTES.

(BY SPHINX.)

TOURNAMENT GAMES REVIEWED.

The week's hockey has been at times very exhilarating and really classy, with a few instances of ruthless massacre and third-rate display. The standard of umpiring has been by no means improved, as in spite of all that has been said in these columns, the Managing Committee, pachydermatous or sleepy as it seems to me, remains totally unmoved in the matter of selection of referees for the Tournament. There are serious handicaps, no doubt, owing to absence, unwillingness or sickness, but certainly the Undesirables could have been totally eschewed without difficulty. But no—they go on for ever, by the fiat of the decree in which personal favouritism plays no small part. If any of our readers have ever studied the psychology of a monomaniac (I told a story last year, which many will remember) they will not find anything strange in the mentality of these tin-gods of the Bombay Gymkhana, whose dogged tenacity to the "stick-to-my-man" policy is as conspicuous as their sense of responsibility in managing an open knock-out tournament is wanting. The root cause is that there is no governing association to force their hands to the proper course, and it is a thousand pities that there is not a single club or a gymkhana with sufficient backbone to take up these questions of public interest with a view to put everything on a sound basis. The policy of kow-towing is never paying and will never pay, though in individual cases it may bring a pat on the back or give chances to grovelling aspirants of umpiring in important cricket or hockey fixtures. An elected governing body representing the different gymkhanas and clubs of sufficient *locus standi* with sub-committees for tournament management and examination of umpires will certainly do the thing to the greater satisfaction of all concerned. But neither the Bombay Gymkhana who, it must be admitted, have fathered all sports in the Western Presidency, are sporting enough to hand it over to a representative body nor have the local Clubs and Gymkhanas have the unity and strength to make the demand. However, all such advice, is to no purpose as unmoved and unmoveable, as I have noticed the sporting public of Bombay during the last few years' stay in the premier city of Western India, they will go on grudging and growling at mismanagement without trying to mend matters as a set of helpless nincompoops whose senses have gone woolgathering. In the meantime my lords of the privileged sanctum of Waudby Road will go on smacking their lips over the powers and privileges to which they have no moral right, if they cannot exercise that to the satisfaction of the public.

* * * * *

Whoever knows the lot of an honorary secretary, either of a club or tournament, will admit that Mr. Hudson, the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament, has done his bit exceedingly well so far, thankless as the job is. But all the same I am inclined to think that he is too courteous and yielding at times. The juvenile club secretaries must be giving him a lot of trouble to tax his patience to the utmost, but he keeps on smiling and does what he thinks best. He is indeed a jolly good fellow to help anybody that comes to him, but applicants should have the courtesy not to be dictatorial nor should Mr. Hudson try to please everybody. I have very good reasons for saying all this, which I trust will not be taken amiss.

* * * * *

Speaking of the umpires, Mr. Wadia of the Grant Medicals is a recruit who, if I am not mistaken, has never refereed in a tournament. I do not see the wisdom of this policy. However, he is no worse than many others in the line. He was, however, as hopeless in the off-side rulings, as his brother referee, Mr. McDermot, was in the Lusitanian vs. Indore Union match on Friday.

* * * * *

Umpires, as human beings, always make mistakes and are guilty of oversights—there is that human element in it. But to try to make amends after committing a mistake—is a very dangerous policy. I noticed a most glaring instance of this during the week in the National Sporting vs. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders match. Such policy has a very demoralising effect. A referee has certainly absolute discretion in the matter of "sticks" and "knock-outs", but an attempt to over-do it especially for aking amends for past mistakes, is most eprehensible and it cannot escape notice of critical spectators.

* * * * *

Indecent and vulgar barracking by spectator has been frequently noticed of late, which gives a wrong impression to the visitors, who might think uncharitably of Bombay public's sporting spirit. This, however is neither general nor characteristic of the play-going public of Bombay whom I have noticed to be very critical and appreciative at times. Hooting or challenging a referee's decision is not unknown either here or elsewhere, but to hurl *language* from a distant corner is certainly a little too much more than what the thankless lot of a referee deserves. They at least try to do their honest best according to their light and experience, but to shout at them attributing moral insinuation is simply disgraceful. For the good name of the sporting public of Bombay, spectators in gentlemen's attire in the second enclosure would do well to desist from such outrage on public decency.

* * * * *

In leaving the subject I should like to give a word of advice to my young friends; and that is not to attempt to explain the reasons for their decisions as a referee to anybody, far less to players on the ground. I had occasions to notice this. It is not convincing and ten to one they all think that it is a camouflaged attempt to explain away things.

* * * * *

Appended is the table of the umpiring record corrected up to date. It will be seen that by a peculiar irony of fate the list appears to have been arranged *in order of merit*, my dear old friend Major Brough topping the list. He really did very well in the G. I. P. Rly., Nagpur vs. Grant Medical College match especially in two or three decisions on off-side and this, of course, is more than his usual practice. When a confirmed cynic pays him this encomium, it should be taken for all it is worth.

Umpires.	Number of matches supervised out of possible 32
In order of merit (?)	
1. Major Brough	13
2. Mr. Reporter	9
3. Mr. S. D'Souza	7
4. Mr. C. D'Souza	6
5. Mr. Nagporewalla	5
5. Mr. McIntosh	5
5. Mr. McDermot	5
6. Mr. Hammond	4
6. Mr. James	4
7. Mr. Bhattacharjee	3
8. Mr. Thomas (left Bombay)	2
9. Mr. Wadia	1
Total	64

* * * * *

The lack of public response in the first charity match—that between the Hornets and the 119th Infantry from Poona—last Sunday has not had any effect on the Committee who have arranged another charity match with bigger entrance fees for to-day, the contestants being the Lusitanians and the Karachi Rangers. It will at least provide a better class of hockey than last Sunday's show.

* * * * *

With a slightly altered team, the Hornets lowered the colours of the 119th Infantry team in which Lieutenant Macdonald was the shining light in the front; but generally unsupported, he alone could not possibly do all that was expected of the whole team. He tried his best to put the forwards well on the go, but they were a hopeless lot. The Hornets scored twice against their opponents' nil after well-sustained pressure throughout and Harry James, who went to play centre-forward in the place of his brother Norman, who was away at Deolali, tried to dodge and dribble, but he looked like fish out of water and he himself must have wondered how it was that the ball was not there where he wanted it to be. Once or twice he slipped and fell and no ambulance van or stretcher being handy he had to rely on his legs to get up. However he was there and more than that he scored too.

* * * * *

Speaking of backs, I honestly believe that the brothers James of the Hornets are a unique pair—who have played in consistently good form for years. Cool and collected in defence their judgment is most praiseworthy. Both play a clean game and have a splendid genial smile on their face even during the most exciting moments in a game and I am told young Master H. James has been winning a lot of prizes in football, hockey and cricket in his school at home. We old fogeys will not live to that day to see him a thorough good all-round sportsman like his father and uncle, but we wish him all success. Cool temperament on a big occasion is a great asset in a player and that these two brothers, like Nelson D'Souza of the Lusitanians, possess to an uncommon degree. Other may have different opinions and they may even venture to suggest that they are dirty players, but I am entitled to my opinion and from what I know of hockey (although I do not pretend to have held any high position in any hockey association at home, except being a representative in the Colonial section of the International Hockey Board), I should stamp the brothers James as class backs.

* * * * *

Reviewing the games of the week, I was really aggrieved to see the hockey team of the premier club of Western India, yclept the Bombay Gymkhana, which included internationals and country players having such a sorry send-off. The Poona United boys simply ran them to a stand with their clever stick work both in attack and defence. In short, the Bombay Gymkhana team was totally outclassed—out-paced, out-witted and out-manoeuvred. I took a fancy for keeping a time-table of scores in this massacre of unresisting innocents which reads thus (including five minutes' lemon-time).

FIRST HALF.

First goal—Irani—5th minute.
Second goal—Irani—12th minute.
Third goal—Littlewood—25th minute
Fourth goal—Mordecai—27th minute.

SECOND HALF.

Fifth goal—Littlewood—39th minute.
Sixth goal—Irani—40th minute.
Seventh goal—Nazareth—46th minute.
Eighth goal—Irani—52nd minute.
Ninth goal—Littlewood—58th minute.
Tenth goal—Irani—63rd minute.

* * * * *

The Poona United are a very strong combination, judging from the way they stop the ball and tackle players and the complete understanding among themselves. They meet the Hornets in the second round of the Tournament on Wednesday next and unless the local m shows more improved form than what they have shown so far, it is more than probable that they will go under to the Poona boys whose all-round strength, both in attack and defence was quite manifest in the Gymkhana game, in which, however, they were not extended to any appreciable degree.

* * * * *

A very indifferent sort of hockey was witnessed on the following day, when two weak combinations tried conclusions, Mr. Bhaba's Brigade getting the better of the 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders' hockey team. Quite the majority of the military pleayers looked as if they were recently initiated to the code of hockey, the way they tackled and struck on the top of the ball instead of in the side, which alone could have given it some momentum. There was no lack of dash or determination in them, but they were far too desultory in their passing. Sgt. Lindsay, standing between the uprights bro ht off a few splendid saves. The ational Sporting boys were cleverer in their stick-work and certainly deserved to win. Kicks and mis-hits came galore and the spectators were treated to some interesting episodes, more due to ignorance of the laws of hockey than to any intentional foul play. The Highlanders played a keen and clean game and took hard knocks quite complacently and let us hope that these sons of the hummocky-crested and flat-topped ridges of Scotland whose visit was so welcome, will come again in better form to compete in the Tournament next year.

* * *

The most thrilling encounter in the week's hockey was provided by the meeting between the Hornets and the Karachi Rangers. The game was replete with the most sensational episodes and one saw quite a classy display, the like of which has not been seen in Bombay for some time. The Hornets won and it has been said "thet better team lost." But since scoring is the criterion of good hockey, it is no use belittling the Hornets' victory, but all the same no one will grudge the Karachi Rangers their dues—that was apparent from the tremendous ovation the visitors received during and after the game for their clean and scientific display. One might as well say without being guilty of exaggeration that science and combination went under dash, determination and stamina. The Hornets were totally outplayed so far as real hockey was concerned, but they lasted better and struck at the right moment, while their opponents in the front rank finished tamely and but for this deplorable weakness in front of goal they might have emerged winners by a very big margin. The sweeping movements on the Hornets' goal threatened danger almost every moment, but the stubbornness of their defence was such that really good openings were few and far between. It is indeed very sad that the Hornets' forwards do not fall back when their defence is being sorely tried. They want the ball to come to them and then do the needful, instead of working their way up in time of strain and danger. The Karachi boys gave a superb exhibition of stick-work, their judgment and alacrity, dodging and tackling being highly commendable. It should serve as an object-lesson to local players, the vast majority of whom are still in infancy regarding hockey play. But for their hesitation in shooting, every effort of the Karachi boys bore the hall-mark of excellence and elicited rounds of applause from the spectators, who, in their enthusiasm, went at times a little too far in jeering at the Hornets, whom I have all along known to be a sporting lot. Either in victory or defeat they take everything with good grace and that many clubs do not do. However, as matters turned out the Karachi boys had a gruelling time in not being able to draw level, although the Hornets were for the greater period of 60 minutes in the deadly grips of the Karachi boys, on whom, however, Dame Fortune played the scurvy trick. It was indeed luck of the vilest description that they failed to satisfy the sanguine expectations of their supporters. The Karachi boys' popularity was immense and even in their defeat they have made themselves a very popular team. I wish them better luck next year.

* * * * *

During this game, the umpires' decisions in either half were justly or unjustly severely commented upon, by a rather critical though impatient crowd. Umpires, however, don't see the incidents in a game as the touch-line critics see and hence the difference of opinion. Old men with experience, even though they may be experts, or young men without either experience or knowledge of the laws of hockey, should both be done away with and the sooner it is done, the better it is for all concerned.

* * * * *

The Grant Medical boys disposed of the G. I. P. Railway from Nagpur by the substantial margin of five goals without a response. The all-round superiority of the Medical team was manifest from the start and the result did not come as a surprise. The Railway men in spite of their dash and stamina had hardly any understanding among themselves and look to long and desultory passes. The Medical forwards had no difficulty in getting through their defence with tricky dodges and short passing. It is regrettable that a deliberate foul in the striking area by the left back of the Medicals, twice escape unnoticed or inadequately punished by the referees. Deliberately hitting the stick of an attacker while on the point of scoring by George should have been penalised on two different occasions in each period with a penalty-bully, both by Major Brough and Mr. Cyriaco D'Souza, but then how many of our umpires would take the risk of having a penalty-bully executed without giving the chance for making a mistake. In nine cases out of ten the umpires have no idea of the complexity that may arise out of the execution of a penalty-bully and I know it for a fact that many umpirets avoid giving it, substituting a short corner in its stead.

* * * * *

The Lusitanians in whom the inclusion of Nelson D'Souza in the front line and Pinto at half-back has been as substantial nucleus of strength, showed a decidedly better form than they have done in their past performances. Against the Indore team, which by no mean a weak combination, they managed to score a victory, as a result of better understanding of their forwards and great alacrity in defence. The visitors from Indore played a very cleam and plucky game and in fact put their best foot forward to avert a calamity but that was not to be. The days of long wing-to-wing passes and hit-and-run policy are over and however clever in attack they might have been it could not be fruitful in the long run. A close and combined forward play won the Lusitanian the day and, if they mean to go further in the tournament their defensive ranks will have to prove themselves more brainy when pitted against the clever Byculla forwards.

* * * * *

Speaking of yesterday's game, I was not very much impressed by the exhibition of the much-talked of North-Wetsern Railway team and far less was I interested in the game itself. Of course, there was plenty of judicious passes and quick stick-work, but all the same the encounter lacked sparkle and in fact it was very dull at times. The North Western Railway team were of course a better combination than the Ajmere Railway team as the score indicates, as either in spoiling tactics or in struggle for possession of the ball and short accurate passing the Lahore men were undoubtedly better than their opponents, but there was hardly anything of in spiriting element in their display as was witnessed in the Karachi Rangers-Hornets game on Wednesday last. The Lahore team seems to have fallen off a lot this year, maturity of judgment perhaps accounting for the considerable wastage of time, in which they will not be allowed to indulge frequently if pitted against a bustling set of forwards as the Poona United or the Karachi Rangers, unless they have the latent potentiality to extend themselves against a harder and faster lot of men than the Ajmere players.

* * * * *

The tactics of frequently scooping up the ball in motion cannot be penalised strictly under the law, but it must be understood that constantly lifting the ball in the air over the heads of the defenders and than making a rush for the goal and entering into a scrimming in front of the goal has the most apparent tendency of creating in the defenders an inclination to hit in return the ball while in air with a view to gain a few seconds in such extremities. This therefore may result in dangerous play, as without giving "sticks" a defender can return the ball in air and thus jeopardise the opponent. To understand this one has to enter into the spirit of the game of hockey and the umpire has absolute discretion if even as a remote contingency, such scooping up is likely to lead to dangerous game and he is certainly at liberty to penalise it if he thinks it to be dangerous. All the same it has to be remembered that there is nothing in the laws of the game of hockey under which such scooping up can be penalised, as except in a "free-hit." "Scooping up" is allowed under the law. The points at issue are therefore:—

(1) Is such scooping up contrary to the spirit of the game of hockey?
(2) Can players make lacrosse of hockey?
(3) Have the umpires got the discretionary power to penalise it, although there is nothing specific in the laws against it?

It remains to be seen how the local umpires decide on the points raised.

The B. B. and C. I. Ry. team from Ajmere played an uphill game from the start, but during the closing period when the N.-W. Ry. team fell off considerably both in attack they made matters quite hot for the Lahore defence and scored once. Barnett in Ajmere goal was responsible for some brilliant saves and but for him, the Ajmere team would have lost by a bigger margin. He showed great judgment and pluck throughout. Their forwards hardly showed any combination against such vigilant defence *but they worked at top-speed* practically thought.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

PRELIMINARY ROUND—1.

(1) National Sporting Association beat Empress Sporting Club 3—1.

(2) Grant Medicals (A) beat Grant Medicals (B) 2-0.

(3) Lusitanians (B) beat R. G. A.- Bombay 1—0.

(4) Cathedral School (A) beat Instituto Luso-Indiano 4—0.

(5) Hornets beat Cathedral School (B) 8—1.

(6) Bombay Gymkhana beat K. O. S. B. 2—1.

(7) Lusitanians (A) beat Islam Gymkhana 2—2, 4—1.

(8) Y. M. C. A. (Proctor Branch) beat the Bees, Bandra, 1—1, 3—2.

(9) Parsi Cyclists beat G. I. P. Rly., Parel 2—1.

(10) B. E. Society beat Republicans 2—0

(11) Medical Casuals beat 2-88th Infantry, 3—1.

(12) Government Telegraphs beat St Mary's High School 3—0.

(13) Customs beat Bombay Rangers 7—1.

(14) Orion, Bandra beat Union Hockey Club, 5—0.

PRELIMINARY ROUND II.

(A) National Sporting beat Parsi Hocke Club 1—0.

(B) Grant Medicals (A) beat Lusitanian (B) 3—0.

(C) Hornets beat Cathedral High School (A) 1—1, 6—1.

(D) B. E. S. (Old Boys), beat Parsi Cyclists, 1—0.

(E) Customs beat B. B. C. I. Railway (Parel) 8—0.

(F) Bombay Gymkhana beat Y.M.C.A. (Proctor Branch) 4—2.

(G) Government Telegraphs beat Medical Casuals 2—0.

(H) Lusitanians beat Orion, Bandra 6—0.

FIRST ROUND

(Q) B. E. S. (Old Boys) beat Customs, 1—0.

(R) Government Telegraphs beat 1—119th Infantry 3—1.

(S) Poona United beat Bombay Gymkhana, 10—0.

(T) National Sporting beat Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 12—0.

(U) Hornets beat Karachi Rangers 3—2.

(V) Grant Medicals (A) beat G. I. P. Ry., Nagpur, 5—0.

(W) Lusitanians (A) beat Indore Union 3—1.

(X) N. W. Ry., Lahore beat B. B. & C. I Ry., Ajmere, 4—1.

SECOND ROUND.

(M) B. E. S. (Old Boys) v. Lusitanians (4—5—20).

(N) N. W. Ry., (Lahore) v. Government Telegraphs (3—5—20).

(O) Hornets v. Poona United (5—5—10).

(P) National Sporting v. Grant Medical College (6—5—20).

SEMI FINALS.

(Y) Winners of M. V. Winners of N. (7—5—20).

(Z) Winners of O. v. Winners of P (8—5—20).

FINALS.

Winners of Y. v. Winners of Z.

SATURDAY PLAY.

N. W. RY. (LAHORE) (4) BEAT B. B. AND C. I. RY. (AJMERE) (1).

There was a record attendance of spectators on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday to witness the trial of strength between these two up-country Railway teams in the first-round of the Aga Khan tournament, the game resulting in a decisive victory for the North-Western Railway team by four goals to one. The game, contrary to all expectations, did not prove to be of an exhilarating nature sufficient to quicken the pulse and capture the imagination of the spectators. There were dull moments when the players resorted to give-and-take sort of play. The Lahore team was undoubtedly better in every department of the game, tackling, dribbling and passing, but in fairness to the beaten team it should be stated that they lasted better and had it not been for their cusodian they might have lost by a begger margin. Cool and collected in defence the elder Smith playing as centre-half constantly put his forwards on the go. The B. B. and C. I. Railway defence stood the test well, but could not last long against the spirited and repeated onslaughts made on their resources.

The operations began with the N. W. Ry. forwards, supported by a judicious defence, keeping up a vigorous onslaught on the Ajmere goal. The pressure was very well-sustained and Annett, the inside-right of the Lahore team missed a glorious chance of scoring-off a beautiful centre-pass by Perkins. They forced three corners in quick succession and off the last Annett made amends for his past failure by scoring the first goal for the N. W. Ry. team within five minutes from the start.

N. W. Ry. ..... One goal.
B. B. and C. I. Ry. ..... Nil.

Play was transferred to the Lahore half after the bully-off but beautiful passing by N W. Ry. halves and smart-returns by their backs changed the venue of operations. A brilliant passing bout by the Lahore forwards looked ominous, but Perkins was whistled back for lying off-side. After a couple of minrtes' midfield play, the Lahore boys attacked with great dash and determination but Barnett, the Ajmere custodian was not to be caught napping. He either made very timely rushes and kicked out or warded off shots in brilliant style. The Ajmere halves led by Phillips worked untiringly to bring relief but whatever they did could not be turned into any account, as their forwards not only lacked cohesion but also powder behind their shots. Their spasmodic efforts were quickly negotiated by the Lahore halves and backs as they totally outplayed their opponents in the struggle for possession. They forced a corner after close work, but the Lahore backs rushed up in time to make their effort abortive. Rrturning to attack, the Lahore forwards forced a corner and a low rasping shot by Crunden, was stopped by Barnett. From the rebound a melee ensued in front of the Ajmere goal in which an Ajmere back was badly hit in the knee-cap which necessitated temporary cessation of hostilities. The attack was, however, kept up and a few seconds before the call of half time Annett increased the N. W. Ry. lead by scoring the second goal for his side. The teams then changed sides with the scores:—

N. W. Ry. ..... Two goals.
B. B. and C. I. Ry. ..... Nil

After ends had been changed, the Ajmere men retaliated in a most vigorous style to escape the ignominy of a defeat, but the Lahore defence stood solid as a rock and could not be beaten. Counter-attacks by the Lahore forwards followed but an emminent calamity was again averted by Barnett. Another sortie followed but Barnett was not to be beaten. But subjected to consistent and puissant pressure, the Ajmere citadel fell again midway through the second moiety. Annett scoring for the third time for the Lahore team.

N. W. Ry. ..... Three goals.
B. B. and C. I. Ry. ..... Nil.

Nothing daunted, the Ajmere forwards made a vigorous rush on the Lahore goal and a combined passing bout ended in Grant scoring the solitary goal for the Ajmere team amidst great applause.

N. W. Ry. ..... Three goals.
B. B. and C. I. Ry. ..... One goal.

The exchanges grew even thereafter but soon after the Lahore team increased their lead through Garstin who scored the fourth goal for his side. Events during the remaining period were of a colourless order and with the call of full time, the Lahore team ran out winners the final scores being:—

N. W. Ry.—Four goals.
B. B. and C. I. Ry.—One goal.

The teams were:—

North Western Railway (Lahore):—A Holloway; S. Smith and N. Nagle; Manning, L.A. Smith and Gardiner; Perkins, Annett, Crunden, L. H. Smith and Garstin.

B. B. and C. I. Railway (Ajmere):—Barnett; Nelson and Barsin; Maxwell, Phillips and Emery; Phippe, Grant, Saunders, Rees and Harbour.

Umpires:—Messrs. James and Reporter.

HOCKEY CHARITY MATCH.

KARACHI RANGERS (6) BEAT LUSITANIANS (2).

Quite a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators responded to the call of charity, the occasion being the meeting between the Karachi Rangers and the Lusitanians on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Sunday, when the Karachi visitors scored an easy victory over the Lusitanians by six goals to two. The exchanges were fairly even during the initial period, but as the game wore on, the Lusitanian defence fell to pieces, the Karachi forwards romping round it in vigorous style. Six goals were scored in the first half, four by the Karachi Rangers and two by the Lusitanians. After ends had been the Karachi boys scored two more goals and the game ended in a victory for the Karachi Rangers as stated. Both the teams had out the identical elevens that had worked on previous occasions.

A sporting Parsi gentleman who wants to remain anonymous, presented a Cup to the Karachi Rangers team as a taken of their clever and clean display of hockey against the Hornets on Wednesday last.

KARACHI RANGERS ENTERTAINED.

The Lusitanian Sporting Club were "At Home" to the members of the Karachi Rangers' team in an evening party, held in the hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano at Girgaon where a large number of friends and suporters of the Lusitanian gave a rousing reception to the welcome visitors from Karachi. Light refreshments were served and some very felicitous speeches were made congratulating the visiting team for their brilliant display of hockey. A string band was in attendance.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April, 30.

In the Beighton Hockey tournament, the first semi-final of the Beighton tournament was played to-day on Calcutta ground before a large crowd between Customs and Jamalpur and ended in a pointless draw, notwithstanding the fact that an extension of the time had been ordered. After about ten minutes' play Jamalpur right full back had the misfortune to break his collarbone and was obliged to retire. Playing ten men, Jamalpore pressed Customs hard and did everything excepting finding the net.

ASANSOLE BEATS ALIGARH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament, one semi-final was decided to-day, when Aligarh lost to Asansole by 2 goals to 3. Once again Brother Boileau was in great form, P. Boileau scoring 2, and N. Boileau scoring 1. The losers had quite as much of the game as their opponents and would have drawn level, had not the referee disallowed one of their points.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance 1914 read with the Emergency Legislation (Continuance) Act 1915 the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that orders regulationg and restricting the entry of foreigners into British India and their departure therefrom, issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, 22nd August 1914 as subsequently amended shall be cancelled.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

BOMBAY PEACE CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Committee at the Corporation Hall on Wednesday, the 5th, at 6 p.m. to adopt the final report and deal with the unspent balance.

THE U. P. DHARMA RAKSHANA SABHA.

The anniversary of the U. P. Dharma Rakshana Sabha, Lucknow, will be celebrated on the 8th instant, at 5 p.m. in Victoria Park, Chowk, Lucknow, under the Chairmanship of Shriman Raja Surj Baksh Singh Bahadur. Kasmanda.

An intere ting programme has been drawn up.

OLD ETONIAN DINNER.

His Excellency the Governor proposes to hold an Old Etonian dinner on the 4th of June at Government House, Poona. Will all old Etonians desirous of attending communicate with the Private Secretary, Government House, Mahableshwar, giving the name of their House Master and the dates between which they were at Eton.

"TIRED OF LIFE"

On Saturday afternoon at Khetwadi, Mr. A. E. King, the Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Miss Pemuma Hormusji, a private nurse. The deceased was living with her sister who was a nurse at Parekh's Hospital. She had a poor health and was always complaining of her ailments. Once or twice she had said that she was tired of her life. In last June, Dr. Parekh had performed one operation on her for apendicities and recently she was in his hospital for a month. On Friday night when her sister was out on night duty she was alone in the room and on Saturday morning when her sister returned she found her lying unconscious on the cot and a bottle containing some sulphuric acid was lying near her bed. Her lips were burnt. She told her sister to have taken sulphuric acid and died after a few hours.

A verdict of suicide by sulphuric acid poisoning was returned by the jury.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.

In the course of the report of the above bank for 1919, it is stated:—

The Transactions in the last half year ending the 31st December 1919, have resulted in a Profit of Yen 4,542,895.90 including Reserve Fund for Doubtful Debt Yen 300,000.00, Pension Reserve Funds Yen 150,000.00 and Balance brought forward from the last Half Year Yen 737,038.55.

Out of the above profit the dividend was allowed at the rate of 8 per cent P. A. amounting to Yen 1,050,000.00 carrying forward Yen 772,895.90.

Owing to the considerable expansion of business it is resolved that the present Capital of the Bank of Yen 3 Crores is to be increased to Yen Seven Crores.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some months ago I remember to have read in your paper that a union, viz, the United Textile Workers' Union, was established to ameliorate the condition of the mill-workers. The plan of the programme was also made known to the public. But since then nothing is heard of the said Union. Has it been in existence only on the paper or is it doing any real work, the public—at least the well-wishers of the Labour—would like to know. Will the Secretary of the Union be pleased to publish the necessary information?—Yours, etc.,

WELL-WISHER OF LABOUR.

MR. GANDHI AND KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In a issue of the "Times of India" I noticed a letter by one Mr. K. V. Deodhar in which he asks Mr. Gandhi to explain how it is that he is going to England with the Khilafat Deputation when he (Mr. Gandhi) has once declared that he has no faith in deputations. Your correspondent need not go to Mr. Gandhi for such explanation as his query is already answered in one of the issues of Mr. Gandhi's paper, "Young India." For the benefit of your correspondent I shall reproduce that passage here.

In the issue of the 4th February last, "Young India" while bidding 'bon-voyage' to the Khilafat Deputation wrote as follows:

"We are as a rule averse to deputations going to England. If we wish to command the respect of the world, we must generate and cultivate public opinion in India. That would tell on public opinion outside. In other words we must learn more and more to rely on our own strength. But there are occasions when a deputation to the centre of the Empire strengthens opinion in India. The Khilafat Deputation falls under such a category.. . ."

How the Khilafat Deputation falls under such a category will be clear to your correspondent if he has followed the movement and Mr. Gandhi's writings on it from time to time. Otherwise I suggest to him a perusal of the same.—Yours, etc.,

L. A. ADWANI.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha celebrated Shivaji's birth anniversary at the *Shivneri-Fort* near Junner in the Poona district, on 23rd April.

The ninth Anniversary of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay, was celebrated in the Association Hall on Sunday evening, when Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey presided, and distributed prizes to the successful students of the two free night Schools conducted by the Association.

It has been proposed to hold an All-India Depressed Classes Conference at Nagpur on the 30th and the 31st May and on the 1st June 1920 representative of all depressed classes of all provinces.

While landing at Allahabad on the 26th the Italian Aviator Captain Ranzoi came to the ground at a very fast pace. The machine bumped for two hundred yards and then the tail part doubled up and the whole fusilage broke in half. Spare parts have been sent for from Calcutta. Captain Ranza expects to complete the journey from Allahabad to Tokio in fifteen days.

The Second Annual Social Gathering of the Gibb High School Kumta, was held on the 18th April, in the new Dhempe Hall, under the Presidency of Miss McAfee.

The First Ratnagiri District Conference will be held at Ratnagiri on 6th, 7th and 8th May under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

MEMORIAL TO HIS MAJESTY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—All India owes her allegiance to His Majesty King George. Premiers, Parliaments and Parties cannot indefinitely control us; for they all appear and exit at the will of Britons, in which we, Indians, have no direct voice or representation. It is the throne of England, it is the person of His Majesty, to whom we are pledged in all loyalty, and to whom we should turn as a last resource for the redress of our great grievance.

Here we are in India facing the most momentous problem: the integrity of the Khilafat, which is threatened by the Supreme Council of Four, of which the Premier of Britain is a dominating member. The Premier, that pledged the integrity of Constantinople, of Thrace and of Asia Minor, in January, 1918, now consents to the occupation of the Turkish Capital by Allies' troops; now sanctions the occupation of Syria by France and of Smyrna by Greece; and even accepts the avaricious demands of the Jews in Jerusalem! Can that Minister claim our confidence? Let his conscientious admirers answer.

What pains the Moslems of India, and with them the rest of India, most is that it was principally the Indian troops that secured for Britain her victories in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, and lastly in Aleppo, which gave a death-blow to the Turkish power in the Middle East, and which has eventually empowered the Supreme Council of Four to wrench these territories from Turkish hands. Moslems and Hindus fought for His Majesty and died for His Majesty in these as in other theatres of war; and they wither and shudder at the thought, that they should prove, even unconsciously, the tools of truncating Turkey and of reducing the power and position of their and their countrymen's sacred Khalifa! Those who are blessed with sanity and humanity, may reflect calmly and dispassionately over the Moslem misfortune. Mesopotamia and Palestine are won principally by Moslem soldiers of His Majesty; they are held to-day by Moslem troops of His Majesty; and they are to be retained by Britain in the interests of the British Capitalists and Imperialists! Can injustice go any further? Let the unprejudiced consider and answer.

We have appealed to all—Governors, Viceroy, Secretary of State and the Premier. We have appealed to the British democracy. But the worst is threatened. Our last constitutional resource is to memorialise His Majesty and request him to withhold his Royal assent, without which Britain cannot confirm the Turkish Treaty, much less can she enforce it. All India should appeal to His Majesty with one heart, one mind and one voice to preserve the integrity of the Khilafat, in terms of the pledges of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Hardinge, and with the fullest assurance of autonomy to the Armenians and to the Arabs in their respective regions. That is the surest way of Permanent Peace—in India, in the Empire, in the East and in the World; and all India turns to His Majesty, as the Grandson of Victoria, the Good, as the Son of Edward, the PeaceMaker, and as the Father of his loyal Indian subjects to use his potent influence to preserve the integrity of the Khilafat. Heaven's Light our Guide! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

DELHI MOSLEMS AND KHILAFAT.

IMAM RENOUNCES TITLE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 30.

A correspondent wires that the Imam of Juma Masjid, Delhi, has acceded to the request of the Delhi Mussalmans who waited in deputation upon him on Thursday night and has resigned his title of Shams-ul-Ulama. To-day's Juma prayers were consequently offered after his lead.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 1.

Foreign and Political Department: Mr. H. N. Bolton officiates as Revenue Commissioner, North Western Frontier.

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Macpherson is posted as Resident, Mewar, with charge of Political Agent, Southern Rajputana.

Finance Department: Mr. J. H. G. Williams is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Burma.

Mr. A. H. Hayman and Mr. A. W. Smart are posted as Deputy Accountants-General, Railways.

Mr. H. Bhimasena Rao officiates as Accountant-General *vice* Mr. A. Newmarch granted 18 months' combined leave.

Commerce Department: Mr. H. P. V. Townsend I.C.S., continues to act as Director-General Commercial Intelligence, *vice* Mr. Lindsay granted 6 months' leave.

The Hon. Mr. R. S. J. Hickman becomes Members, Assam Labour Board *vice* Mr. W. K. Allies resigned.

Army Department: Major D. Munro I.M.S., is promoted as Acting Lieut.-Col. Lieut.-Col. H. L. Hob. 80th infantry retires from service.

Volunteer service decorations are conferred on Majors F. C. Legge W. I. Ferrar and H. H. Yule E. I. Railway corps.

Marine: Captain B. H. Jones officiates as Director Royal Indian Marine *vice* Captain Wilson granted leave for five months.

Commander C. A. Scott officiates as Deputy Director.

"G. & M. G." STRIKE

"IN SYMPATHY FOR RY. UNION"

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED MALICIOUS ATTACK.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 1.

To-day's issue of the "Civil and Military Gazette" appears as usual excepting that the number of pages are 16 instead of 24 as usual.

In the course of an editorial note headed "our strike," to-day, the Civil and Military Gazette" says: On Friday morning in the midst of final stages of going to press with the paper, our press employees walked out and followed the leaders of the Railway strikers who were waiting outside for them. The following letter was left behind to explain their action. "We, the employees of the press, respectfully beg to inform you that your article under the heading "Playing with fire," published in the paper dated 29th April, is a malicious attack on innocent and suffering Railway employees. Our Press Union has given us orders to cease work as a protest, and in sympathy for the Railway Union. We hereby give you notice that we cease work at 11 a.m. to-day." In reply the management put up a notice pointing out the strike was a breach of the rules of service, and asking the men to return to work on Saturday, after which the men will stay at their own risk.

The paper continues:—On Tuesday evening the management received a 24 hours' strike notice obviously inspired by the Railway strikers. The manager interviewed the representatives of the men and pointed out that the notice was contrary to the terms of employment, and that the new graded scale of pay the Company had instituted in December last, was considered by the themselves to be generous, and intimated that in view of the fact that the Government Press were about to issue a revised scale he would be prepared to review the gradings in the company's scale which required to be reviewed in comparison with the Government Press scale. The representatives accepted the proposal with expressions of thanks and apologies for handing in a strike threat. We believe that the majority of the men on strike do not know anything of the article to which they are supposed to be objecting to, and imagine that they are out in order to get more pay.

BOOK SELLERS' STRIKE.

MEN'S DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES.

The latest strike to occur in the City was the short-lived strike of the salesmen employed at the railway book stalls, owned by Messrs. Wheeler and Co.

These men, though daily putting up more than ten hour's work, are getting, on the average, Rs. 15 per month, excluding the famine allowance of Rs. 5. Except this famine allowance the men have had, it is said, no increase all these dreadful days of the war.

During the war the prices of food, clothing and other requirements have mounted up by leaps and bounds, so also have the rents multiplied, and it can well be imagined how hard it must be for these men to make two ends meet.

The proprietors were approached and memorials made for a suitable increase. But, as prayers failed, the men decided to resort to strike. On the 26th April the stalls at the Victoria Terminus, Colaba, Church Gate, Grant Road and Bandra stations were found closed, the men having gone out.

It was in the morning that the strike commenced, and it was in the afternoon the strike ended. The Local Manager of Messrs Wheeler and Co., promised to refer the matter to the headquarters of the Company, at Allahabad, and meanwhile, advised them, to go back to work. The men accepted the advice of the manager, and resumed work.

The salesmen are anxiously awaiting orders from Allahabad and are hopeful of receiving an increase.

MARWARI COMMUNITY AND FRANCHISE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I hear from a very reliable source that the Government of India have by one stroke of the pen declared the Marwari community settled in British India as not being British subjects and therefore not entitled to take any part in the coming lections there appears to be some technical theory may be true that only those who owe allegiance to the State can take part in its Government, yet to disfranchise the Marwari community on that ground alone would seem in all conscience to be the perpetration of a great wrong. True that Marwaris generally have their homes in Native States in Rajputana but all these states owe allegiance to the British Crown, and I think it is doing violence to the spirit as well as the meaning of the theory to regard the Marwaris, the sons of India, in relation to the administration of the country in the same light as a German or a Frenchman. This was also the view of the Franchise Committee who reported: "The while maintaining the disqualification of persons who are not British subjects, we have recommanded that this bar should not apply to the subjects of Native States in India." Further, an immensely large Marwari population have settled in different parts of British India, have acquired interests there, and are paying large amounts as taxes and are part and parcel of the subjects of British India. To regard them as aliens and to deprive them of all share in the Government of their country is doing them a colosal injustice. In the United Kingdom even aliens are given votes provided they get themselves naturalised. In British India a whole community, by origin Indian, is disfranchised and they are not even asked to take steps to get themselves to be put on Electors' list to enable their names to be put on Electors' list. I invits the attention of my community to this state of affairs, and entreat them to take early steps to have the matter rectified so that they may not be denied the privileges in winning which they have by no means borne a mean share. It is only fair that the Government of India should reconsider their position and invite prominent members of the Marwari community to consultation and advice. For all practical purposes up till now the Marwaris have been considered as on the same feeting as a British subjects but if for purposes of taking part in the coming election there appears to be some technical defect the Government of India should give early notice to the Marwaris to remove the defect before the electoral roll is finally published.—Yours, etc.

BARANNASI PRASAD JHUNJHUNWALLA,

Patna, April, 28.

MR. HORNIMAN.

"A TRUE FRIEND OF WORKERS."

REMOVAL OF BAN URGED.

Under the auspices of the United Worker. Trade Union, a public meeting of the workers of Bombay was held last night at Manji Sheth Wadi, near Chinchpokli, to protest against the action of the authorities in not removing the ban against Mr. B. G. Horniman. Mr. Shirki presided.

Mr. Valker said the first resolution was with regard to Mr. Horniman, their trusted and true friend, which was that this meeting strongly protests against the order of deportation passed against Mr. B. G. Horniman, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" and the friend of the workmen and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Governor.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatwer seconding said Mr. Horniman had fought for them (the strikers). when the hand of the employer was raised against them. He worked for them strenuously to gain their objects. And instead of honouring him for his endeavours, and appreciating his motives, the Government had deported him from the land, and it was now more than a year. It was one year but the conscience of the authorities had not stirred, and they as the workers of this city asked the Government earnestly to remove this ban against Mr. B. G. Horniman. They asked the British Government whose heart was bleeding for little Belgian to do justice to Mr. Horniman. They had kept quiet for one year and had not protested, but it was not proper to keep silence any longer. The authorities must wake up and undo the wrong that had been done to an innocent man, Indians had been promised a new heaven and new earth about the Diwali holidays, when the new Reform Scheme would come into operation, but their request to Government was not to take with the left hand what the right had given. There was time enough to speak of the blessings of the new reforms, but in the meantime this meeting strongly protested against the ban and earnestly requested the Government to cancel it at once. (Cheers).

"A HELPFUL FRIEND."

Mr. Gadkari supporting the resolution said the audience had heard what Mr Kolatkar said about the injustice done to Mr. Horniman, and what a helpful friend he was to the poor. During the last strike the solution of their grievances was chiefly due to Mr. Horniman's help and for all that they were deeply grateful to Mr. Horniman and therefore it was their duty to ask the Government to show the reason why he was snatched away from their midst.

Mr. M. K. Azad in supporting the resolution said in Urdu he was a Maratha by race and only some 150 years ago had his family turned Mahomedan. But they all belonged to one race and they worshipped one God Their ideals were one and the same and they were all Indians whether Hindus or Moslems. Mr. Horniman had fought their battle against the millowners of Bombay, and if a resolution went from them to the Government protesting against the action taken against Mr. Horniman it would be irresistible, and Government would be bound to listen, to their request. They had tried their best to hold a meeting of protest against the Government order, but on account of the leaders going out of Bombay they were unable to do so, but the workers who were the friends of Mr. Horniman, as he was their friend, had held their meeting first in Bombay and thus showed Mr. Horniman that they had not forgotten him and his great services to them. They as workers, had no concern with friends of Government officials, they were only concerned with the friend of the poor and the down-trodden, and such was Mr. Horniman. He hoped they would pass the resolution unanimously. (Cheers).

Mr. Raoot further supported the resolution.

WORKERS' CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. V. M. Pavar then handed a sum of Rs. 10, which some of the workers had collected amongst themselves, to Mr. Tairsee to be sent to Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman he said was their true friend and it was only right that they should show their appreciation of him by even such a small tribute from them.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said these ten rupees were more valuable than the hundreds which richer people had given towards the object. He thanked them very much for the contribution.

Further sums were also collected at the meeting for the Horniman Fund.

The resolution was then passed unanimously amidst cheers.

BHAI PARAMANAND.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 1.

Bhai Paramanand of Lahore, who was convicted in 1915 in the Lahore Conspiracy case and was transported, has been released from the jail, and arrived at Lahore on Friday night.

INDO-CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

MR. MONTAGU ON BURMA GOVERNMENT'S POWER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON April, 29.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Remer who asked a question with regard to the Indo-Chinese opium traffic via Burma, Mr. Montagu stated that he was communicating with the Indian Government on the subject. He believed that the opium smuggled from Burma to China was grown almost exclusively in the frontier tract on the Chinese border which was wild, inaccessible and only partly directly controlled by the Burma Government. Any effective policy of the prohibition would probably entail assumption of direct administrative control involving heavy expenditure and possibly armed interference but he hoped it would be possible to introduce stricter control without going to that length.

PRINCE WITH THE MAORI PEOPLE.

ELOQUENT REFERENCE TO THEIR SACRIFICE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 1.

Roto Rua.—The main Maori celebration in honour of the Prince of Wales was held brilliant weather. It consisted of fierce war dances and other more gentle gyrations in which a thousand Maori warriors clad in embroidered loin-cloths and bearing feather-tufted spears and numbers of Maori maidens garbed in brilliant native costume participated. The chief's robe of soft kiwi feathers was presented to the Prince besides an address which eloquently referred to the Maori sacrifices in the war and concluded:—

Your brief sojourn here will soften the sorrows of those whose dear ones have followed the setting sun. So Farewell. The Maori people will be true till death.

The Prince of Wales who was received with a tremendous outburst of applause promised in the reply to follow the example of the Great Queen whose heart was with the Maoris from the day they swore allegiance.

NEW NATIONAL MILITIA."

RECRUITING OF VOLUNTEERS LEGIM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.

Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 1.

Constantinople,—Recruiting of volunteers for the new national Militia to fight Mustapha Kemal's troops in Anatolia has begun. Credit for £T 13,00,000 has been opened for this purpose.

CONTROL OF FOREIGN TRADE

BANKERS APPROVE GOVT. PROPOSALS

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

Atlantic City.—The Bankers' Association has passed a resolution approving the proposals of the Government for assistance and formation of a corporation for the purpose of financing foreign trade.

FRANCE AND LUXURIES.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 1.

In order to enforce national economy and improve the exchange the French Government has prohibited the importation of many luxuries, mostly finished goods including diamonds woven materials, flax, hemp, ramie and other vegetable matters, textiles in cotton, wool goats' hair and silk. The British and French traders in France will be hard hit and many forced to close down as soon as the present stocks are exhausted unless the importation of many of the prohibited items is allowed by licence. One of the most important points relates to the existing contracts under which millions sterling worth of goods are being manufactured in Britain for France. It appears that only the goods already en route will be allowed to enter France.

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

HOW THEY ARE PAID.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

Replying to Mr. Joynson Hicks in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu emphasised that the British soldiers in India were at present paid in rupees more than the equivalent present home rates when converted at current exchange.

INDIANS IN COLONIES

WANTED EQUAL TREATMENT

MR. BENNETT'S WARNING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Recd. 12-30 a.m., May 3.

In a letter to "The Times" a member of Parliament Mr. Bennett regrets that the time limitation for the debate on the colonial estimates on April 26th prevented discussion warning the authorities against any policy placing Indians in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates in inferior civil and economic position to the remainder of the community.

Mr. Bennett voices the fear of Indians in East Africa that the administration will adopt the British settlers' attitude excluding Indians from acquisition of land. Although the recent intention of the authorities in Nairobi has been postponed, he hears that a corresponding restriction has been imposed for the first time in Uganda. He urges that important measures affecting the subjects of the Government of India living in the Crown Colonies or Protectorates should not be applied without full consultation between the India Office and the Downing Street.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

ADOPTION OF PRINCIPLE FOR INDIA URGED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Recd. 12-30 a.m., May 3.

The Empire Producers' Association has passed a resolution welcoming the proposed commission which is enquiring into the value of Imperial preference for India and strongly urging the Government of India to adopt that principle in all developments of its future economic policy as tending to strengthen the Empire and encourage development of its resources.

FIRE ON STEAMER BANGKOK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 30.

Recd. 12-30 a.m., May 3.

A message from Marseilles states that a fire on the wharf has seriously damaged the cargo of jute discharged from the French steamer Bangkok.

SHAH SAILS FOR PERSIA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Recd. 12-30 a.m., May 3.

Marseilles.—The Shah on board the Narkunda has sailed for Persia via Bagdad.

Before leaving he assured the British Ambassador in Paris of his firm intention to continue loyal adherence to the Anglo-Persian agreement.

He expressed his confidence in Vossuk-ed-Dowleh's present cabinet.

MR. T. H. WHITEHEAD

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Recd. 12-30 a.m., May 3.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead, senior manager of the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China has retired after nearly half a century service at home and in the east.

BURMA RAILWAY STRIKE

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 1.

The Burma Railway strike continues unsettled. The men through their advocate are insisting on the condonation of the strike before they return to work. The Agent of the Burma Railways has drawn the attention of the men to the India Office circular of 1913 regarding break of service from strike and has stated that the longer the men delay in returning to work, the less likelihood there can be of condonation of the strike and that in any event the matter must be settled by the Government of India and possibly referred to the Secretary of State for final decisions.

Devan Bahadur V. P. Madhavrao, has accepted the presidentship of the First Karnatak Conference. Messrs. Gandhi, Tilak and Kelkar will also attend. It has been decided to hold the conference on the 12th, 13th and 14th of May.

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 3, 1920.

THE EAST AFRICAN CRISIS.

The situation in East Africa has reached a critical stage. The deputation of Indians from East Africa has interviewed Lord Milner and the reception is reported as being unsatisfactory. Of the grievances of Indian settlers and the peril of the new class-war, we have written at length. The report of the Economic Commission, its tenor and significance, the attitude of the indigenous population, and the anti-Asiatic zeal of white residents, who have captured the Executive, have been fully discussed by Mr. Andrews. There is no question as to the right or wrong of the situation. The white residents are keen on ousting Indians in the name of Africans who have repeatedly testified to the benefits of Indian settlement. In fact, the indigenous population want Indians, who have been toiling in the country long before the advent of the British. The cant about the Indian community being a non-conducting and parasitic medium between the local population and the exponents of Western culture, is one of the most abominable that may be conceived. It is commercial cupidity which is at the root of the Anti-Asiatic agitation. The country has been developed by Indian labour. The desire to wrest the fruits of other people's labour in the name of a community which cries for its retention, is motived by principles that can be defended by no honourable person. What is the attitude of Lord Milner? It is described as non-committal. We know that there are at present, in London, East African millionaires like Major Grogan who want the country for exclusive occupation. Money counts and the odds against us are great in all conscience. The fear that the Colonial Office might be overborne by the claims of Imperialistic exploiters is confirmed by the attitude of Lord Milner. Mr. Montagu is said to have taken a strong attitude. He has no difficulty, because the claims of Indians are unassailably just. But the situation is a contest of might and right.

The message received by the Hon. Mr. Abdulrasul Vishram shows that we should not allow judgment to go by default. East African residents are in a weak position and they are not able to press their claims with effect with the Government virtually under the controlling influence of the whites. It seems that the present policy is to rush some sort of hostile settlement before the issues become widely known in India. Rushing, stealthy tactics are good for a cause so unrighteous. But can the matter be settled before it gets abroad like the scandal it is? And once "settled", will a matter so grossly unjust improve by citing such a decision? The duty of Indians is plain. They cannot, after all the tall talk about righteous policy, equal citizenship and war sacrifices, be asked to keep quiet, in the confidence that Englishmen will not abuse their power to our ruin. Let us, therefore, realising the magnitude of the issues and economic consequences of foul play, strongly protest against the expropriation of our rights. Bombay has, in this respect, a special duty to fulfil. Many of the East African traders are emigrants from our Presidency. It is they who have been libelled as immoral and corrupt, and worthy of nothing but extinction at the hands of the white exploiters of Africa. Of the Imperial Citizenship Association, we have often written with limited patience. Instead of waiting for documents from here and there, they ought to realise the gravity of the main issues, which are not disputed, and canvass strong public opinion at this crisis. They ought to arrange public meetings and, if possible, hasten to secure a hearing from the Viceroy by means of a deputation. A meeting of the Council is now impossible. It is not in the power of non-officials to demand a special meeting on an emergency. Let us, therefore, do the work outside, as a popular cause. There should be no difficulty in getting an audience with the Viceroy. It may be objected that the issue is being fought out in England. All the more reason that the demonstration of opinion in India should be complete. There should be no explanation, later, of our having lost our case by default. It is an All-India question and let us not, by professions of punctilio, minimise the support which our countrymen have a right to expect in the hour of jeopardy.

The President of the Nairobi Congress has appealed to H. H. the Aga Khan to represent their case. His Highness has many pre-occupaions. He has left in Britain the Overseas Association to represent the grievances of Indians abroad. May we ask him, in view of the gravity of the crisis, to proceed to Britain and use all his personal influence in defence of Indians? Once a hostile decision is formally announced, there may be the plea that it is irrevocable. Things are yet in the melting-pot; and while events are shaping themselves, the good offices of His Highness will be of tremendous value, if only in helping to neutralise the influence of the colonial magnates and allowing an unbiassed consideration of the issue. We ask his Highness to subordinate considerations of health and prior engagements to a cause whose vindication is dear to him and of immense importance to the country. His Highness knows how scattered are becoming the interests of Indian leaders and how few are the men who can plead for a cause with courage and masterfulness. If a small number of Indians, including leaders like His Highness the Aga Khan and Mr. Andrews, are able to proceed to England and plead for the rights of Indians on occasions, formal and informal, we shall have done something to strengthen the hands of the Government of India and hearten our scared countrymen in East Africa. We hope that, on this occasion at least, with the cry of Indians ringing in our ears, we shall not exhibit those signs of unconcern and irresolution that prejudice our rights. A right cause is often spoiled by bad pleading, and we hope that steps will be taken, promptly, to secure a verdict in favour of what is right and just.

THE WORLI LEASE.

We are glad that the City Improvement Trust Board at their last meeting decided by a majority not to acquiesce in the hole-and-corner methods which had been suggested to them by some of the members in connection with the the lease of land at Worli to the European Association. Constituted as the Board are at present, they could have easily committed the Trust to any unfair and unprofitable deal, but the proposal of the European Assocation, especially when it was analysed threadbare by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, proved too much for even the Board and they have wisely postponed consideration of it and in the meanwhile asked the Chairman to furnish them with detailed proposals for the development of the whole property and the market value of the plots available for sale. The popular and strictly impartial view about the proposed lease was ably put forward by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and it is pertineut to note that none of his arguments were seriously attempted to be challenged either by the Chairman or other members. Even Major-General James, who sought to define the goal of the Improvement Trust as the improvement of the city generally and not merely for the working classes, could not make out any special case for over-generosity towards the European community. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir did well to point out emphatically that the Trust was under no obligation to provide dwellings for the higher or wealthier classes. The specific duties for which the Trust was created are to construct new and widen old streets, open out crowded localities, reclaim lands from the sea and construct sanitary dwellings for the poor. The Trust has, it is true, on many past occasions, gone contrary to these aims and objects originally set before it and has been instrumental in securing the eviction of the poorer classes and farming out the land to the richer classes. But these lapses do not afford any ground for further abuse of powers in the same direction. And a further injustice was involved in the present proposal regarding the Worli lease. The poor fisherfolk, who have been for long owners of the villages, are sought to be evicted from their ancestral holdings for a professedly "public purpose," namely the benefit of the the poorer classes of Bombay who are undergoing hardships owing to lack of housing accommodation. Would it not be a travesty of justice if these plots of land were bestowed on the wealthier classes at less than half their market value? As Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said, there is no need to discuss the question on racial lines. The objection is against attempts to favour the so-called higher classes at the cost of the poor and middle class people. The public would like to know why the Chairman failed—we would not say he was reluctant—to ascertain the market value of the Worli lands and place the information at the disposal of the Board before the motion was formally placed before them. We are glad the attempt to take the members as it were unawares and to hustle them into acquiescing in an extremely unfair deal has failed. As we said on a previous occasion, let the European community be helped by all means to house themselves adequately, but they should not expect to secure concessions which are denied to other communities similarly situated. Further, the Worli land, having been originally acquired by the evacuation of the poor, should be utilised mainly for the benefit of the poorer classes. If the latter are not in a position to avail of the facilities at Worli, let the land be leased at its market price to any other classes and the profits utilised for sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes in other suitable areas.

FEDERAL DEVOLUTION.

The schemes of devolution produced by the Speaker's Conference will come in for careful scrutiny, because of the novel departure in the constitution involved. The Imperial Parliament is congested with work and there are matters which may be delegated to local councils for disposal. If the procedure results in relief for the Imperial Parliament, it will be a real advantage. Questions of Imperial importance do not receive the attention of Parliament while local squabbles occupy a disproportionate share of time. Affairs relating to the parish pump become a great sensation to the prejudice of graver questions abroad. Witness the big hare-hunt after the Douglas-Penant affair, which absorbed a vast amount of time and attention in the Imperial Parliament. To bring the problem to terms familiar in this country, there ought to be provincial autonomy for Scotland, England and Wales. Mr. Lowther's scheme involves the transfer of functions to subordinate legislatures. The differences between Mr. Lowther and Mr. Macdonald are over the composition of such legislatures. According to Mr. Lowther, each area should have a Grand Council of two Chambers, one of Lords, the other of Commons. These Chambers would be filled by members of the two Houses of Parliament, so that England, Scotland and Wales are to have special committees of Parliament to dispose of provincial matters. Probably the Grand Councils will remain at Westminster, as the members ought to fulfil their duties as members of Parliament.

The subjects delegated are of the health and roads variety and laws are to be made by Committees. The scheme looks fantastic, but its merit is in the fact that the Councils may be easily ended when the congestion of Parliament is relieved and people find leisure enough to clamour for the traditional and unified system. The members of the Grand Councils may at five minutes' notice retire to the Houses of Parliament and the devolution will have ceased. Mr. Murray Macdonald's scheme is different because in his conception the subordinate legislatures ought not to stand as satellites to the Imperial Parliament, but serve, out in the three areas, as separate bodies with permanent functions. The new members will probably be sent by election and not by recruitment at Westminster. Mr. Lowther's scheme is clearly an improvisation to cease when the need ends. The spirit of the union of the Realm will probably become assertive when heavy work is got out of the way and in that event Mr. Lowther's proposals will show facilities for automatic centralisation. For his scheme throws a cold douche on local patriotism, being purely a device of administrative convenience.

Notes of the Day.

The South African Commission.

The Asiatic Inquiry Commission began taking evidence at Capetown on the 18th of March last. We find that Sir Benjamin Robertson's role at the enquiry consists in merely "watching the proceedings" on behalf of the Government of India, as he did on a previous occasion. A few witnesses, among them being Indians also, were examined by the Commission before the last South African mail left. The evidence given by these witnesses shows that though Indians are more generously treated in Cape Town than in the Transvaal, such treatment is not meted out to them either invariably or as a matter of right. The petition which was presented to the Commission by the deputation from the Cape British Indian Council made this abundantly clear and insisted that the existing legislation should be modified with a view to make it apply equally to all sections of the community irrespective of race or creed. Though there is no express provision in the Cape legislation against Indians, the discretion vested in municipal councils, village boards and magistrates to withhold licences, has been very often abused by them. As these local authorities are under no obligation to state the grounds for such refusal of licences and as no appeal lies to higher authorities, the helplessness of Indians becomes obvious. One of the Indian witnesses before the Commission, who is chairman of the British Indian Council, described how he had been refused a license by the Wynberg Municipal Council to open an additional grocery store, though he had been a trader in that town for ten years. He stated that he had been told by one of the Councillors that there was nothing against him except that he was an Indian. Indians are also experiencing great difficulty in getting renewals and transfers in respect of their old licences. The Indians claim that all these petty subterfuges to ruin them economically should be put an end to.

The Amritsar Massacre.

At a meeting at the House of Commons on April 13 the following resolution, says "India," was passed by the British Committee:—

"That to-day, being the anniversary of the massacre at Amritsar, the British Committee of the Indian National Congress again places on record its horror at and condemnation of General Dyer's action in firing upon defenceless people gathered together for a peaceful meeting at Amritsar, and the other excesses committed by civil and military officers in the Punjab as revealed by the evidence before the Hunter Committee. The Committee expresses its sympathy for those who suffered as a result of these outrages and renews its demand that a Royal Commission should be appointed for the purpose of a full and impartial investigation to fix the responsibility of all concerned and for the punishment of those found guilty of crimes."

Disillusionment.

With reference to the constitution of the Bengal Legislative Council, a Calcutta contemporary writes:—

One cannot help regretting that the revised constitution should betray an unhappy tendency to make the constitution of the reformed Legislative Council of Bengal quite grotesque and unworkable unduly emphasising its communal and class characteristics in flagrant disregard of the original intentions of the authors of the reforms proposals. We trust the authorities in England will rate the present proposed lines of the Government of India at their proper worth, and prevent the perpetration of an absurdity in Bengal.

We hasten to add that this criticism comes not from any so-called Extremist or Nationalist journal, but from our venerable and ultra-Moderate contemporary, "The Bengalee," which even before the Reforms Bill had run the guantlet of the Houses of Parliament, was singing paeans over the measure. Truly we live to learn.

An Anomaly.

Almost all the European-manned higher ranks of the Public Services have had their emoluments substantially augmented as a result of persistent agitation and it is not surprising that members of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, the Padres of the Anglican Church, should also feel discontented with their lot. The "Pioneer", which has been ventilating their grievances for some time past, urges that "if the Establishment is worth keeping", something must be done "to make the Service more attractive to the type of man required." But is the Establishment worth keeping at all? The Army in India is composed not merely of Christian soldiers, but soldiers professing various shades of religious beliefs. Even among Christian soldiers there are men of Catholic and non-Conformist persuasions, besides those belonging to the Anglican Church. Why should the spiritual welfare of only a section of the Army be the especial concern of the State in India and why should the general revenues of this country be saddled with the cost of the establishment which ministers to the needs of a section of Christian soldiers only? It is an anomaly which has hardly any parallel in any civilised State. The Indian National Congress has long protested against the continuance of the Ecclesiastical Establishment. One of the tasks of the new Councils should be to agitate for the early abolition of this Establishment. The Christian community, if it attaches any value to its religion, ought to provide for the maintenance of its churches and for the ministration of its soldiers, in the same way as the Hindu, Moslem and Parsi communities do.

Madness of Hunger.

A gentleman, who calls himself the "first prophet of India", wants us to publish his holy message. As the name of the prophet is not given, we have to entertain ourselves with his message. Somewhere about last September, an angel entered into the chamber of our friend, after "having struck the wall that rent in twain", and wrote four sentences on the wall. The prophet in his confusion omitted to give us the precious sentences, but after the first process of revelation, "the angel gently guided me to a garden in front of the Town Hall of Bombay and left me there before a statue." Thereupon certain visions highly derogatory to the British nation were observed by the great seer. After describing a chat he had with God, the writer delivers himself of his final message in these terms: "May I appeal to brave sons of India to come forward to accept Bible's teachings, etc." These are obviously the vapourings of some demented convert, but in view of the threat of further revelations, we indicate a remedy. The writer says that the vision came when "the food-control had been very sore upon me and common vegetables could be had only at 6 annas per seer." Hunger sometimes maddens men into prophecy!

FRENCH FINANCES.

A NEW FISCAL BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. Noon, May 2.

PARIS.—The Chamber of Deputies last night adopted a bill by 535 votes to 69 creating new fiscal resources providing for the expenditure of eight hundred millions sterling. The Finance Minister received an ovation when he rose to thank the Chamber for supporting the greatest financial effort of modern times.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ECONOMISTS.

TO EXCHANGE VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. noon May 2.

Paris.—In the Senate to-day M. Millerand stated that he had accepted the offer of the President of the German delegation to arrange a meeting between French and German economists with a view to a general exchange of views in order to elucidate all questions with regard to Franco-German translations. He expressed the opinion that the meeting would yield rapid and fruitful results.

GERMAN WAR STORES.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 1.
Recd. noon May 2.

Berlin.—The Minister of Defence to-day issued a statement regarding the German war stores. Fourhundred and 78 heavy and 436 light guns are at present at Koenigsberg. The Entente has been offered 12,000 light, 2,500 heavy guns, 3,000 mine throwers, 21,000 machine-guns, 377,000 rifles, 15½ million rounds of artillery ammunition 288 million cartridges and all available aircraft, namely, 400 aeroplanes. The strength of the army on April 5th was 11½ thousand officers and 220,000 men. Naval conditions had been fulfilled and the Entente had not complained regarding them.

IMPERIAL FORCES.

SHOULD THEY BE REDUCED?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 2.

Speaking at the Scottish Banquet in London, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson replying to the toast of the Imperial Forces said that our successes in the war were primarily due to the solidarity of the Empire. Germany was down but not out. The nations of the Empire would be well advised seriously to consider whether necessary economics in expenditure could not be effected in other directions with less risk than by unduly reducing the depleted strength of the Imperial forces on which the welfare of the Empire depended.

ANGLO-JAPANESE LINES.

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. Noon, May 2.

The "Times" states that British and Japanese lines have agreed to 25 per cent. increase in freight rates between Britain the Continent and the Far East as from May 1st.

NEWPORT DOCKERS HOLD-UP DUTCH SHIP.

DEMAND REPATRIATION OF TWO GERMAN CREW.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

A Dutch ship at Newport (Mon) has been held up by the dockers who have refused to unload is until two Germans of the crew have been repartriated. The consent of the owners to this has been requested but no reply has been received.

FURTHER ARMS DISCOVERED AT RUEGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. Noon, May 2.

BERLIN.—Newspapers report the discovery at Ruegen of further arms comprising 120 machine-guns, a thousand carbines and a quantity of material. The Commander of the Local Landschuetz has been arrested.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon, May 2.

The death is announced of Lieut.-General William Walters Biscoe, C.B.

The death is announced of T. H. S. Biddulph, late Accountant-General, India.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Burdett founder and editor of "The Hospital."

FRENCH RAILWAYS.

A STRIKE ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 2.

The Railway Confederation has ordered a railway strike to begin on May 1st and says that the men are to resume only upon the order of the Confederation. Furthermore, the General Confederation of Labour has announced its general support of the railway strike. It points out that the strike does not relate to increases of pay, but aime at securing the unions' right to organise and nationalisation of railway transport, reduction of cost of living and avoidance of the famine threatening the country. The Federation insists upon the Government's responsibilities in this connection and declares its readiness to make every effort to ensure the success of the railwaymen's strike. Consequently, it will decide upon the manner in which general Labour forces shall co-operate. The Federation will assure the feeding of the country. It appeals to all for absolute observance of discipline and solidarity.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY STRIKE.

PREMIER'S HOPES OF SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROTO RUA, April 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 2.

The Premier will meet the railway strikers at Wellington. He hopes for a settlement and says that no means will be abandoned, although the situation looks serious.

The Royal Party will return to Auckland to-night whence a fresh start will be made, the inland strike situation permitting. On the other hand, should the strike prevent journeys inland, the principal ports of both islands will still be visited and the tour curtailed as little as possible.

STRIKE SITUATION IN ROTO RUA.

WHOLE RAILWAY STAFF OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 1.

Roto Rua.—The strike situation is unchanged. The whole of the railway running staff is now out and limitation of food purchases has been ordered to prevent the supplies for six thousand Maori visitors and two thousand other visitors from running out.

POLES' PROCLAMATION.

GROUND FOR THEIR INTENTION TO REMAIN IN UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

Berlin.—The Poles have proclaimed their intention of remaining in the Ukraine until its foreign oppressors have been expelled and a regular Ukranian Government established. Petlura has been recognised as the Chief of the Ukranian Republic.

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM DOCKERS.

RESUME WORK AFTER TEN WEEK'S STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

Amsterdam.—After ten weeks' strike, the dockers of Amsterdam and Rotterdam have resumed work.

COTTON EMPLOYERS AND OPERATIVES CONFER.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon, May 2.

Conferences between cotton employers and operatives continue. It is unofficially stated that master-spinners have offered a bonus against the demand for wage increase.

A later message says that the Conference has broken up and that no agreement has been reached. It is stated that the operatives reduced their demand from 60 to 35 per cent. advance in wages. Employers offered 25 per cent. increase. The Chairman suggested that before the work ceased on May 8th, the men's original demand should be submitted to arbitration. Both sides agreed to submit the suggestion to their associations.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon, May 2.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report, dated April 29th, says:—The fall in price due to the sudden cessation of Indian enquiry is apparently owing to the exchange position in China. The United States is said to be overstocked with eastern commodities and the unsatisfactory conditions in Japan are copsidered to be against purchases from China and India. So far as can be seen, India is the only possible absorber of silver and Europe will continue to have more sellers than buyers. Possibly, the United States' quotation will fall to a dollar an ounce, whereupon the United States' mint must purchase silver to replace 500 million ounces sold to the East. This will substantially support the market for five years.

CRITICAL!

E. AFRICAN SITUATION.

COLONIAL OFFICE IN HURRY.

STRONG PRESSURE FROM INDIA ESSENTIAL.

WILL AGA KHAN GO TO ENGLAND?

The Hon. Mr. Abdulrasul Alidina Visram, M.B.E., British East Africa and Uganda, sends us the following.—

I have received the following cablegram from Mr. Jivanji, London, who heads the Indian deputation from East Africa.

"Interview with Milner on 19th regarding East African grievances unsatisfactory. Milner non-committal. Fear will yield strong pressure anti-Indian interests. See telegram to "Chronicle." Please do everything possible your side help us. Matter should be brought before Council. Situation very critical. Colonial Office anxious reach decision before matter gets publicity. Strong pressure from India therefore essential. Particulars posting."

I have also received the following cablegram from the President of the Indian Congress at Nairobi.

"Jivanji cables position Indians critical imperative you both myself proceeding England. Have requested Aga Khan accompany.—President Congress."

All will understand how critically serious the position is and it gets evident from the communications that despite the sympathetic attitude of Mr. Montague the attitude adopted by Lord Milner makes it imperatively essential for us in India to move very strongly in time if we at all want to have our footing there.

I reserve my comments on the cablegram and the action that can be effectively taken to achieve our purpose for about two days more, pending the result of my negotiations with certain responsible quarters.

AN APPEAL TO THE IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Biharilal N. Amantani sends us the following copy of a letter which he has addressed to the Secretary, The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay:—

Sir,—I am sure you are quite alive to the importance of the critical stage of the Indian situation in East Africa and I do not for a moment doubt your wisdom in delaying to launch your Association in violent agitation in India against the same pending the authentic report from Rev. Andrews. You will however, consider the overwhelmingly anxious telegrams from the Indian deputation in England regarding the East African question, published in the press. I am sure the telegrams will be considered to be ambiguous in the absence of a short catalogue of the specific line of the Colonial Office apprehended to create the harm to our status in East Africa, to which it is feared Lord Milner may yield.

May I, therefore, request your Association to cable to the Secretary of the Overseas Association at London to explain the situation fully to your body with full particulars as soon as possible, with a view to prepare India through your organization and others to enter a formidable protest against this irritating attitude of the Colonial Office, in time, when the report from the Rev. Andrews comes out for your guidance. I am sure a reply from this Association will throw good light on the situation in view of the deputation having consisted of men like Lord Islington, Sir Manchersaw Bhawnagree, etc.

Needless to say, my friend the Hon. Mr A. A. Visram, M.B.E., joins me in my request to you.

Anticipating an early movement from you, calculated to be the first and fundamental duty of your Association at the present time I remain, Sir, etc.

MORE OF SINN FEINISM.

MAIL TRAIN HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

The Cork to Bantry mail train was held up at Kinsale Junction to-day by a party of armed and masked men who took two mail bags. The roads surrounding the Junction were strongly guarded. This is the third time that a train has been robbed.

A raid was carried out to-day on the police barracks at the village of Rush, fifteen miles from Dublin. Telegraphic communication was cut and connection between Dublin and north of Ireland seriously hampered. Information concerning the raid is scarce. It is reported that the roof of the barracks was blown off and that the sergeant, commanding the defenders, was fatally injured.

SINN FEIN DEMONSTRATIONS AND HOSTILE CROWDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 2.

In consequence of repeated Sinn Fein Demonstrations outside the Wormwood Scrubbs prison which have led to stone-throwing and assaults by hostile crowds the mounted police intervened yesterday evening, cleared the common and escorted the demonstrators to safety.

CAPTIVE BANK OFFICIALS.

SENTENCED TO DEPORTATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 2.

The Sinn Feiners have rounded up the st man concerned in the hold-up of bank officials last November. He has handed over his portion of the spoil. The Sinn Feiners have sentenced six captives to temporary deportation. All money is now in the hands of the Sinn Feiners.

HUNGER-STRIKERS IN BELFAST.

THEIR ULTIMATUM FOR UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

The Sinn Fein hungerstrikers in Belfast numbering 145 have sent an ultimatum to the Governor of the Gaol for their unconditional release.

HOLD-UP OF A COUNTY CORK BANK.

AMAZING SEQUEL TO SEIZURE OF CULPRITS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April, 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

An amazing sequel to the seizure by the Irish Volunteers in Country Cork of six men alleged to have been concerned in a hold-up of the bank officials six months ago, when 18,000 sterling were stolen is an offer by the captors to hand over the captives to the bank officials. They state that they have evidence on the subject. The officials have declined on the ground that the Crown alone could prosecute.

GERMAN ENVOY TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

INVITATION PRESENTED TO MUELLER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

Berlin.—The Allied invitation to send an envoy to a meeting of the Supreme Council at Spa has been presented to Mueller by the Italian charge d'affaires.

THE SHA IN MARSEILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

Marseilles.—H. M. the Shah and the Persian Foreign Minister have arrived here. The Shah was welcomed by the local authorities.

SPANISH GOVT. RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 2-30 a.m. April 30.

The Spanish Government has resigned, apparently with the object of reconstruction. The radicals and Republican Reformists threaten an uncompromising opposition in the event of the formation of a Government composed of the parties of the right.

PARTITION OF TURKEY

ALLIES' PROMISES TO ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 1.

The Pact of London, by which Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies, is published. The Articles define Territorial considerations to Italy. The Pact recognises that in the event of total or partial partition of Asiatic Turkey, Italy will obtain just share in the Mediterranean region, adjacent to Adalia, also Italy will be considered if territorial integrity of Turkey is maintained or zones of Allied interest are altered. Italy associated herself with the Allied declaration, that Arabia and the Moslem Holy Places in Arabia will remain under the authority of independent Moslem power.

SITUATION IN MIDDLE EAST

BOLSHEVIK MOVEMENT ON MESPOT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. Noon, May 2.

In connection with the reported Soviet revolution in Azarbaijan it is noteworthy that Mr. Harmsworth hinted in the Commons at the possibility of a Bolshevist movement on Mesopotamia. The "Times" Teheran correspondent however thinks that the Bolsheviks are more likely to operate in Central Asia.

The "Times" remarks that the whole situation in the Middle East is entirely obscure but if the Bolsheviks and Turkish Nationalists adopt a common policy further serious trouble is certain.

OVERTHROW OF ALBANIAN GOVT

A CONTRADICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon May 2.

Paris.—The Albanian delegation denies the report that Essad Pasha has overthrown the Albanian Government.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. noon, May 2.

The result of One Thousand Guineas:—

Cinna	1
Cicerola	2
Valescure	3

Twenty-one ran. Won by three lengths and one length.

Betting:—Four to 1 against Cinna, 100 to 8 against Cicerole and 25 to 1 against Valescure.

ENGLISH RACING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon May 2.

One thousand Guineas:—Phenomena was ridden by Earl, False Piety by Halme, Lilloise by Carsland and Shy Princess by A. Smyth.

Add to the list of probables:—Safron-Vex; Spiral Spin-Donoghue; Polycirrus-Jelise, Omit Green Curtain.

AVIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon May 2.

Rome.—A message from Foochow stated that Ferrarin who is flying from Rome to Tokio has safely landed. He is the first aviator to arrive in China from Europe by air. A great reception was accorded him. Ferrarin is only one stage ahead of Maurier who is at Canton.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon May 2.

Berlin.—Replying to the German note of April 14th the Reparations Commission pointed out that Germany, although three months had passed since the Peace Treaty came into force, had not delivered a single ship. The Commission declines to consider any further proposal until a satisfactory quantity of tonnage has been actually surrendered. The note recalls that Charter money is to be paid while the ships remain undelivered.

The German Government replied that preparations for surrender were encountering the greatest difficulties, but a large number of ships was ready to sail and the Germans hoped to effect delivery within a few days. The German note adds that goodwill is not lacking on Germany's part, but the German nation demands not to be completely ruined economically by the deprivation of its last ships.

INTERVENTION IN SOUTH RUHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon May 2.

Berlin.—The Minister of the Interior this evening stated in the Prussian Diet that it would probably be necessary for the Government to revoke their previous decision not to intervene in the South Ruhr as local authorities had stated they were unable to maintain order.

BAKU WORKERS OVERTHROW GOVT.

COMMUNIST GOVT. ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 2.

A Moscow wireless says that workers of Baku have overthrown the Government and a Communist Government has been established which proposes military alliance with the Soviets.

6,000 BOLSHEVIKS MARCHING ON BAKU

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon May 2.

Constantinople.—It is reported that 6,000 Bolsheviks have entered Azerbaijan and are marching on Baku.

WHAT CAUSED POLISH OFFENSIVE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

A War Office statement says that the Polish offensive is in consequence of the Bolsheviks' refusal to meet the Polish peace delegates. The offensive is on a front of 250 miles from Pripet to Dniester. It is believed that the Ukrainians under Petlura are co-operating on the southern sectors of this front. By April 26, the Poles had reached Ovruch, Korosten and Jidmer and had advanced an average depth of 35 miles and maximum of 50. The Reds in Crimea are faced with grave difficulties. A number of peasant risings have occurred in the Ukraine and also in the Cossack territory. A number of Red regiments have mutinied owing to the attempts at conversion into labour units without demobilisation or leave.

POLISH CAPTURES AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. Noon May 2.

Berlin.—Vossische Zeitung states that Polish captures against the Bolsheviks include ten thousand prisoners and hundreds guns.

The "Times" learns from Warsaw that the Poles are over half-way towards Kieff where they will probably arrive on May 3rd. The Bolsheviks are resisting stubbornly. Insurgent Ukrainians hold various places in their rear.

PLOT AGAINST OFFICIALS' LIVES.

ALLEGATION AGAINST AMERICAN RADICALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. noon May 2.

Washington.—Attorney-General Palmer announces that plots against the lives of more than a score of Federal state officials have been planned for May Day in accordance with the programme of the Radicals. Mr. Palmer adds that the Department of Justice is informed that instigators have been working in direct connection and unison with leaders who are fomenting disturbances in Europe and that, like Europe, they are endeavouring to incite strikes in all basic American industries. Tons of inflammatory literature have been circulated and secretely delivered during the past month. Mr. Palmer adds that the Government is forewarned and forearmed.

SEVERE DEFEAT OF REDS ON CRIMEAN FRONT.

WRANGEL'S POSSIBILITIES TO ADVANCE NORTHWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 1.

Constantinople.—After six days' fighting on the Crimean front, Wrangel has severely defeated the Reds and captured six guns and a number of prisoners. He believes it will now be possible to advance northwards from the Crimea.

SENTENCE ON JABOTINSKY REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. Noon, May 2.

CAIRO.—The sentence on Jewish leader, Jabotinsky in connection with the recent disturbances in Jerusalem has been reduced from fifteen years' hard labour to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, April 29.—A seaplane crashed at Felixstowe to-day. Two officers were rescued injured. The engineer, two British officers and a Portuguese officer, named Fonseca, were drowned.

The Blackburn Aeroplane Company has entered twin Rolls-Royce Kangaroo piloted by Reginald Kenworthy for the "Daily Express" £10,000 return cargo-carrying air journey from England to India. The flight must be carried out between May 1 and October 31. The competition is open to aeroplanes, seaplanes and airships of any nationality.

CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

INCOME-TAX IMPERIAL: STAMPS PROVINCIAL.

MESTON COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The report of the Committee on financial relations which was appointed by the Secretary of State has been published. The local Governments and Administrations have been asked to forward their views regarding the proposals of the Committee to the Government of India by the 1st of June, 1920, for transmission to the Secretary of State. It is signed by Lord Meston, Mr. Charles Roberts and Commander E. Hilton Young.

Briefly speaking, they recommend that the whole income tax proceeds be credited to the Central Government and advise that general stamps be made provincial throughout. After making adjustments, the Imperial Bank deficit is estimated at Rs. 98,306,000 net, to be met by contributions from the provinces.

The Committee recommended the initial contributions to be as follows:—Madras, Rs. 3 crores and 48 lakhs; Bombay, Rs. 56 lakhs; Bengal, Re. 63 lakhs and one thousand; the United Provinces, Rs. 2 crore and 40 lakhs; the Punjab, Rs. one crore and 75 thousand; Burma Rs. 64 lakhs; Bihar and Orissa, nil; the Central Provinces, Rs. 22 lakhs; Assam, Rs. 15 lakhs.

The Committee next proceeds to fix the ideal basis for equitable contributions to make up the Imperial deficit and suggests the following standard contributions to be reached in seven years' time:—Madras 17; Bombay, 13; Bengal, 19; the United Provinces, 18, the Punjab, 9; Burma, 6; Bihar and Orissa, 10; the Central Provinces, 5; Assam, 2½ per cent.

The Committee also recommend that the provincial loan accounts should be taken over by the provinces and the outstanding balance should be redeemed from the provincial revenues in a fixed number of years, which should not, save in exceptional circumstances exceed 12.

Concluding the Committee state:—We wish to express our indebtedness to our Secretary, Mr. Dinanath Dutt, for his careful and methodical assistance in our work. We have also derived very great benefit from the association with us of Mr. G. G. Sim, C.I.E., whom the Government of India attached to us as liaison officer.

INCOME-TAX TO BE IMPERIAL.

The report is divided into five chapters. The first deals with the preliminary and the second chapter is given to an examination of the Government of India's deficit, in the course of which the Committee recommends to make the income tax Imperial and the general stamps provincial. They write that the basis objection to the transfer of the income tax is that the provinces will thus be deprived of any share in a head of revenue which has recently shown a remarkable capacity for expansion, while they are left to finance their rapidly growing administrative needs with heads of revenue in which the increase is slow or problematical. How far the remarkable growth of the income tax receipts in late years has been stimulated by war conditions we have not attempted to estimate, but we are assured that large improvements are being made in the assessment staff and in their methods, and that a rapid and continuous growth in the return may be counted upon. Several local Governments urge that the yield from income tax is the only direct contribution to their public revenue, which is made by the industrial wealth of their provinces, and Government which administer great mercantile and manufacturing centres like Calcutta and Bombay claim special consideration for the heavy expenditure in which those centres involve them. To these arguments the Bombay Government added their apprehension that a time may come when a local Government may not be anxious to direct or its officers zealous enough to enforce the collection of a tax which brings no grist to the provincial mill. This last contention was put forcibly, but we presume that the Government of India will not be powerless to require the fulfilment by a provincial Government of its obligations under the new constitution and that public servants will not be remiss in carrying out the public duties with which they can be charged by law. We doubt if it will be possible permanently to exclude the local Governments from some form of direct taxation upon the industrial and commercial earnings of their people, and we recognise the natural anxiety of the provinces to retain a share in a rapidly improving head of revenue, but so far as the income tax is concerned we see reasons to vary the scheme of the reports.

We accept as valid the arguments given by its authors (paragraph 20); indeed, the second of these arguments seems to us capable of further extension in the case of public companies with shareholders scattered over India and elsewhere. We advise, therefore, that the whole of the income tax proceeds be credited to the central Government. Their needs in the near future are likely to be quite as great and to develop quite as rapidly as those of the provinces, while we do not apprehend that the richer provinces, such as Bombay, will be seriously handicapped in the administration of their own finances.

STAMPS TO BE PROVINCIAL.

The case of general stamps is somewhat different. We have approached it in the first instance from the point of view of the poorer provinces. Some of these, it seems clear, would start with little or no surplus revenue under the allocation of resources proposed in the report, and this would be both a misfortune in itself and at variance with what we believe to be the intention, if not the implied promise of the report. No remedy suggests itself except some extension of the schedule of provincial heads doles, and temporary assistance would be inconsistent with the whole policy. In this view and also because it will greatly facilitate our initial distribution of the central deficit, we advise that general stamps be made a provincial head throughout. The arguments in the report for crediting to the Central Government have not the same force as in the case of income tax. We are not disposed to see a grave disadvantage in different rates of stamp duty in different provinces, at least on some of the transactions for which duty has to be paid, and any uniformity which may be decided to be essential can always be secured by the central legislation. Moreover, in this part of the arrangements there is still the taint of a dividend head, for general and judicial stamps are controlled by the same agency, and there is a good deal of miscellaneous work and outlay common to both. To make the whole of the stamp revenue provincial would secure a genuine and complete separation of resources, and we trust that the reasons for this course will outweigh the only consideration on the other side to wit, the exent to which the deficit in the all India budget will thereby be increased.

BUDGET ADJUSTMENT.

That deficit we accept subject to certain arithmetical adjustments described below as amounting in the year 1921-22 to ten crores, composed of the six crores previously estimated by the Government of India plus four crores for the loss of general stamps which we propose. We have carefully examined the basis of this calculation. Clearly we have no authority to criticise the military and financial policy on which it so largely rests, and, we have restricted ourselves to a scrutiny of the average person's disposition to mistake of the Budget arrangements of the Government of India past and present and of the normal growth of their revenue and expenditure, factors of great uncertainty. The needs of India's defence, her tariff policy and the future of exchange, among others, complicate the estimate, but we are satisfied that the Government of India have made reasonable allowance for those considerations in their forecast of the immediate financial future.

SPECIAL TAXATION.

On our tour in the Provinces it has been pressed upon us that the Government of India ought to meet their own deficit by special taxation and a high protective tariff has frequently been mentioned to us as an easy solution of the problem. On this latter question we naturally express no opinion but we cannot see that the Government of India would have any justification in imposing special taxation to make good their initial shortage of revenue at a time when the shortage in question will be more than counterbalanced by the additional resources enjoyed by Local Governments. As we have said, therefore, we accept the estimate of the normal deficit for the first year of the new constitution, we cannot conceal from ourselves the disadvantages in ordinary circumstances of a system of provincial contributions and we anticipate that the Government of India will direct its financial policy towards reducing those contributions with reasonable rapidity and their ultimate cessation.

GENERAL POLICY.

We recognise that it would be imprudent the part of the Central Government to give any guarantee of the precise pace of reduction but we think that formal enunciation the general policy would go some way to allay apprehensions which have been expressed to us. Such a policy would clearly be subject to the important reservation mentioned in the report by which the Central Government must remain empowered to levy special contributions by way of temporary loan or otherwise from the provinces in the event of any crisis of first importance.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

After making some minor adjustments the Committee estimates the net Imperial deficit at Rs. 9,83,00,000, to be met by provincial contributions.

Chapter Three deals with initial contribution and explains at length the reasons for suggesting a departure from the basis of initial contribution proposed in the Montagu-Chelmsford report. They say:—It must be noted that, even if the original classification of sources of revenue in the Montagu-Chelmsford report strictly adhere to, each one of the Provinces gains something in revenue, while some gain very substantially in consequence of the introduction of the Reform Scheme. If our recommendation as to General Stamps is accepted, the net increase in the total income of all the Provinces taken together works out at 18,50 lakhs. These additional resources represent what the Central Government loses and the Provinces gain under the redistribution. Some part of them the former may reasonably retain and the latter forego, so long as contributions to the Central Government remain necessary. Even those Provinces which were found at the Simla Conference to be in deficit secure some improvement in their revenues under the original classification, an improvement which will, of course, be increased by the addition of General Stamps.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

It has been urged upon us that this increased spending power will be in fact swallowed up by the higher cost of administration by the improvement of the old services or by the inauguration of new. At this stage, however, we are considering merely the revenue side of the account. These future liabilities would have had to be faced by each Province if no Reforms Scheme had come. Each province is the better able to face them by reason of the additional resources it has secured. There is the advantage that the figures of normal revenue laid down at the Simla Conference have been submitted to Local Governments and with minor amendments which we have been able to accept are agreed as arithmetically correct.

We propose to assess the initial contributions on this increase of spending power in the Provinces. The proposal has the merit of proceeding on the lines of a minimum disturbance of the financial position in each Province. It will enable us to comply with the requirements of leaving each Province with a surplus and of inaugurating new Councils without the necessity to resort to fresh taxation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee recommend the following initial contributions:—

Madras three crores and forty-eight lakhs, leaving a surplus of two crores and twenty-eight lakhs;

Bombay, fifty-six lakhs, leaving a surplus of thirty-seven lakhs;

Bengal, sixty-three lakhs leaving a surplus of forty-one lakhs;

United Provinces, two crores forty lakhs, leaving a surplus of one crore fifty-seven lakhs;

Punjab, one crore seventy-five lakhs, leaving a surplus of one crore fourteen lakhs;

Burma, sixty-four lakhs, leaving a surplus of one crore eighty-two lakhs;

Bihar and Orissa, nil, leaving a surplus of fifty-one lakhs;

Central Provinces, twenty-two lakhs, leaving a surplus of thirty lakhs;

Assam, fifteen lakhs, leaving a surplus of twenty-seven lakhs.

These initial contributions are temporary to give the Reforms a fair start but the question of ideal and equitable contributions called standard contributions, is fully dealt with.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

Chapter Four deals with standard contributions and the Committee finds it difficult to attempt to state a formula to serve as a basis for a standard ratio of contribution capable of automatic application from year to year by reference to ascertained statistics. Although the formula could be stated statistics which would be needed for its application are not available, but they are able after surveying such figures as are available and after close inquiry into the circumstances of each Province to recommend a fixed ratio of contributions which in their opinion, represents a standard and equitable distribution of the burden of any deficit. In arriving at this ratio they have taken into consideration the indirect contribution of the Provinces to the pursue of the Government of India and, in particular, the incidence of Customs duties and of income-tax.

PROVINCIAL TAXING CAPACITY.

The Committee have inquired into the relative taxable capacities of the Provinces in the light of their agricultural and industrial wealth and of all other relevant incidents of their economic positions including particularly liability to famine. It should be observed that they have considered their taxable capacities not only as they are at the present time or as they will be in the immediate future, but from the point of view also of the capacity of each Province for expansion and development, agriculturally and industrially, and in respect of imperfectly developed assets such as minerals and forests, and have also given consideration to the elasticity of the existing heads of revenue which will be secured to each Province and to the availability of its wealth for taxation.

After estimating to the best of their ability the weight should be given to each of these circumstances, they recommended the following ratio as representing an equitable basis for the relative contributions of the Provinces to the deficit:—

STANDARD CONTRIBUTIONS.

Province	per cent. contribution to deficit.
Madras ...	17
Bombay ...	13
Bengal ...	19
United Provinces ...	18
Punjab ...	9
Burma ...	6½
Bihar and Orissa ...	10
Central Provinces ...	5
Assam ...	2½
Total ...	100 per cent

The Committee recommend standard contributions to be reached in several years at the following percentages of the total contribution for each year:—

Madras—First year, 35½, second year, 32½; third year, 29½; fourth year, 28½; fifth year, 23; sixth year, 20; and seventh year, 17.

Bombay First year 5½, second year 7, third year, 8; fourth year, 9½; fifth year, 10½; sixth year, 12, seventh year 30.

Bengal—First year, 6½; second year, 8½; third year, 10½; fourth year, 12½; fifth year, 15; sixth year 17; seventh year, 19.

United Provinces—First year, 24½; second year 23½; third year 22½; fourth year 21; fifth year, 20; sixth year 19; seventh year 18.

Punjab—First year, 18; second year, 16½; third year, 15; fourth year, 13½; fifth year, 12; sixth year, 10½; seventh year, 9.

Burma—6½ each year up to the seventh year.

Bihar and Orissa—First year nil, second year, 1½; third year. 3; fourth year, 5; fifth year 7; sixth year 8½; seventh year, 10.

Central Provinces—First year, 2; second year, 2½; third year, 3; fourth year, 3½; fifth year, 4; sixth year, 4½; seventh year, 5.

Assam—First year 1½; second year 1½; third year, 2; fourth year, 2; fifth year, 2; sixth year, 2; seventh year 2½.

LOAN ACCOUNTS.

Chapter Five deals with Provincial loan accounts. In the case of those Provinces, namely, Bombay, the United Provinces, Burma, Bihar and Orissa and including as stated Madras that the Provincial loan account should be founded at a rate of interest calculated at the weighted average of the three rates of 3½, 4½ and 5½ per cent. now paid on varying portions of the account. Whatever portion of the account so founded, the Province is prepared to take over forthwith should be written off against an equal portion of the Provincial balance as from April 1st. 1921, and the balance of the funded account should remain outstanding as a debt from the Province to the Government of India on the outstanding balance. The Province should pay interest at the calculated average rate and also an annual charge for redemption, enough to redeem the debt in a fixed number of years which should not, save in exceptional circumstances, exceed twelve. The provinces should further have the option to make in any year a larger repayment than the fixed redemption charge

"RANGOON TIMES" WELCOME.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 1.

The Rangoon "Times" welcomes Lord Meston's Committee's report as doing justice to Burma and as a great improvement on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform proposals.

MRS. C. TAYLOR'S DEATH.

SOME PARTICULARS GIVEN BY "ENGLISHMAN"

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The "Englishman" publishes the following particulars regarding Mrs. Colebrook Taylor, who was found dead in a first-class compartment in the Up-Bombay mail at Mazaribagh Road Station. Mrs. Colebrook Taylor had another lady in the same compartment with her as far as Dhanbad Station after which she was alone. The station before Hazaribagh Road at which Mrs. Colebrook Taylor was to have alighted is Gomoh Station. At Hazaribagh Road Station, the conductor guard, Maynee, remembered there was a lady passenger who was to alight at that station, and approached Mrs. Tayor's compartment and finding the door slightly open, pushed it and entered it and found a lady upon the floor. On turning on the lights it was found that Mrs. Colebrook Taylor lay on the floor shot through her head and with the revolver on her leg. Mrs. Colebrook Taylor is a young lady of about 24 or 25. The shot appears to have entered through her right temple. There was nothing missing in the compartment. Mrs. Taylor's money and possessions were found to be intact. The conductor guard Maynee, says he heard no report. The carriage containing Mrs. Taylor' compartment was a composite one. A neighbour in the adjacent compartment also declared that he did not hear any report of the revolver. Mr. Farry Wilfred Colebrooke Tayor, the deceased Lady's husband, is Deputy Magistrate of Hazaribagh Road and has been in the service since 1913. He is 34 years of age. During the war his services were placed under the Army Department and he was attached to the combined France Labour Depot at Ranchi since 1917.

(Continued from Column 6.)

I need not proceed further. I hope I have sufficiently indicated that the installation of a Chemical bureaucracy, in all its glory is by no means a need devoutly to be wished for, in order to secure the industrial regeneration and salvation of India. The report states at the outset that a large proportion of the written evidence is definitely in favour of the formation of a chemical service. This is true so far as it goes.

Whether a matter of such importance should be decided by a mere show of hands is quiet the thing. I find at any rate that I am fortified in the position I have taken by the reasoned and most cogent arguments of the following gentlemen, each and all of whom are entitled to speak with authority. Dr. H. H. Mann, Director of Agriculture, Bombay; the Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, Director of Public Instructions, Bombay; the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Principal, Wilson College, Bombay; Mr. F. Levison, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma; Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, Lahore; Lala Ruchiram Sahni, late Professor, Chemistry, Government, College, Lahore; Mr. S. M. Jacob, Director of Agriculture, Punjab; Mr. B. H. Wilson, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of the Punjab; Rai Bahadur B. N. Das, Professor, Dacca College. Mr. M. Balaji Rane, Professor of Chemistry, Benares Hindu University; Mr. C. F. De La Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces; Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras.

In conclusion, I desire to state that although I consider that the days of Government services are over and that the development of industries by the agency of a Government service is not the most suitable way of dealing with the problem, yet I agree that that if a Government service is constituted the proposals of the Committee represent the best method of constituting and carrying on such a service. It is for this reason that I have attached my signature to a report with the major portion of which I am in substantial agreement. The essence of the new scheme is the section on recruitment which has been drawn up by the distinguished President himself and fully endorsed by my colleagues. The principle that recruitment for the Indian services must be made in India is one which I have long upheld hitherto without success. I shall be satisfied if this principle finds acceptance as a result of the Committee's report, for it will afford a splendid opportunity to the youth and talent of India and will give a vigorous impetus to the favourite sciences amongst my countrymen.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SERVICE

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COMMITTEE

SIR P. C. RAY'S OPPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The report of the Chemical Service Committee which is published is signed by all members including Sir P. C. Ray who has added a separate minute. In the course of an introduction, Prof. J. F. Thorpe points out that so far as the Chemical service proposed in this report, is concerned, it is intended that such factory experience as may be required will be given in one or other of the pioneer or demonstration factories which it is proposed to erect. But it is suggested that this should obviate the need for university training. The text of the report contains the reasons of the Committee for recommending the establishment of provincial research institutes at the chief centre of industry in each province under the control of the provincial Governments and the provision of a central research institute under Imperial control at Dehra Dun. The relationship of the Imperial Institute to the provincial institutes is given in detail in the report. The chief feature will be that the Imperial Institute will have no power to exercise any administrative control whatever over a provincial institute. The links which bind the two are those of goodwill and common interest. It is hoped that for the coming good these links will, remain unsevered. Mr. Thorpe expresses thanks for the help and generous hospitality extended to him throughout his tour by the local Governments of the provinces he visited.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are made: (1) That a chemical service should be constituted; (2) that the service should be called the Indian Chemical Service; (3) That the Service should be controlled by a Director General; (4) That a Central Chemical Research Institute should be erected at Dehra Dun under the Director-General of the Chemical Service as Director assisted by a number of Deputy Director; (5) That each Deputy Director should be in charge of a separate department and that, in the first instance, there should be four departments: (a) Inorganic and physical chemistry; (b) That a provincial research institute under the control of the local Government's should be erected in each province near the chief seat of industry in that province and that each provincial research institute should be under a Director of Research. (7) That the functions of the Central Imperial Institute should be under as follows:—

(1) To create new industries and to carry out the development of new processes up to the semi; large scale or further, if necessary; (2) to investigate those problems of a fundamental character arising from the work of the provincial institutes which have been transferred to the central institute by the local Director of Research in consultation with the Director-General. Such problems will be those which have no apparent immediate practical importance but which in the opinion of the Director-General and the Director of Research are likely to lead to the discoveries of fundamental industrial importance affecting the industries of the country generally; (4) to assist in the co-ordination of the work in progress in the provinces both by means of personal discussion between the officers of the central and provincial institutes during the course of the tours made by the Director-General and the Deputy Directors and by means of periodical conferences of provincial and Imperial, officers, (5) to carry out such analytical work as may be required and to correlate the methods of analysis in general use throughout the country; (6) to maintain a Bureau of information and record office. (7) To issue such publications as are considered necessary.

FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL INSTITUTES.

(8) The functions of the provincial research institutes should be as follows:—(1) To maintain close touch with the works of chemists and to work out any problems which may be submitted to them; (2) to develop and place on an industrial scale new industries which have been previously worked out on the laboratory and semi-large scale by the Central Imperial Institute. (3) to carry out such other work as may be necessary to establish and foster new industries peculiar to the province; (4) to carry out such analytical work of a chemical character as may be required in the province; and (5) to erect and control sub-stations in such parts of the province as the development of industry may require.

(9) That under (8) sub-clause 1 arrangements should be made by which a firm supplying a problem should have the use of the solution for an agreed period of time prior to its publication; (10) That the members of the service should be sent to private firms as occasion demanded and should, during the period of their service, be paid an agreed sum by the firms; (11) That the research institutes should not undertake manufacture in competition with private enterprise but that chemical industries should be developed in accordance with sub-clause 2 of (8) and should be handed over to firms as soon as practicable; (12) That whenever necessary experts should be employed to establish chemical industries based on known processes; (13) That the work of the Central Imperial Research Institute should be controlled by a Board of which the Director-General will be Chairman and which will comprise the Deputy Directors and such other persons as the Government of India may determine; (14) That the Central Imperial Institute should have no administrative control over provincial research institutes but that no appointment as Director of Research should be made without consulting the Director General; (15) That the Director-General and Deputy Directors should visit provincial research institutes periodically and co-ordinate the work done in each; (16) That the chemists employed at provincial research institutes should be appointed in the first instance by the local Government in consultation with their Director of Research and Director-General; (17) That chemists so appointed should be members of the chemical service and should be seconded for service under the provincial Governments and be paid by them; (18) That agricultural chemists should not at present be included in the service; (19) That the relations of chemical service to the Forest department, the Ordnance department, the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Assay Masters and Medical stores department, the Geological survey and other Government departments employing chemists should be as stated in chapters 5 and 7; (20) That a ministry of Science should be created as soon as practicable (chapter 13); (21) That recruitment to the chemical service should be as ascribed in Chapter 15; (22) That the Deputy Director in charge of analytical chemistry should co-ordinate the methods of analysis in use throughout India and should act in an advisory capacity to the various provincial Government analysts who should be attached to each provincial institute; (23) That provincial Government analysts should be under the control of the Directors of research and should take over the chemical work now carried out by the Chemical Examiner and the Government test house; (24) That the question of the connection of the Indian Institute of Science of Bangalore with the chemical service should await proposals from the council of the Institute; (25) That the location and equipment of the Central Imperial Research Institute should be as described in chapter 10; (26) That the location, control and equipment of provincial research institutes should be as described in chapter 11; (27) That a Bureau of Information and Record office, a library and museum should be attached to the Central Imperial Research Institute and to each provincial research institute; (28) That the Central Imperial Institute should issue publications; (29) That a Chemical Survey of India should be carried out at the earliest possible moment; (30) That recruits for the chemical service should be trained in the manner described in chapter 6; (31) That the members of the service should be seconded (sic) to the Education Department and to University institutions, if required vide chapter 6; (32) That the Government of India should give maintenance and equipment grants to enable them to undergo the training in chemical research required for recruitment; (33) That the position of the Director-General and of Directors of Research should be as described in chapter 14; (34) That the pay, pensions, leave and allowance of the Chemical service should be as detailed in chapter 16; (35) That liberal grants free from the customary account restrictions should be given for the initiation of the scheme and for the development of industries through the medium of chemical research.

ALL-INDIA CHEMICAL SERVICE.

Sir P. C. Ray in the course of his note opposing the idea of creation of an all-India chemical service says: I am opposed to the creation of a chemical service corps. The recruits, though selected from Honours men, are so many dark horses. During the last thirty years, I have been a teacher of chemistry and I have noticed that Honours men and even first class men do no always turn out to be successful researched. A researcher like a poet is to a certain extent born and not made. It is very few men that can catch the real inspiration from the teachers. Thus I ve often noticed that first class M.Sc.'s who have been offered research scholarships of Rs. 100 per month have run away from the boratory, the moment they have got an offer of a service dangling before their eyes. The filling of the rank and file of the service by Honours men properly apprenticed to research chemists does not augur well for the successful continuity of a race of research chemists. I have already said that the diffusion of teaching in pure and applied chemistry will be best secured by improving the staff of the University professors and the importing of technological experts from abroad. For these posts, the very best men should be appointed, either permanently or for a term of five years (as first class men will not care to come on permanent service) and under them meritorious and brilliant students should be trained as apprentices. It is true that the Committee suggest that the ineffecient should be weeded out but this will be found unworkable in actual practice. Once a man has been taken in as in the Indian Civil Service, he must be provided with a job and promoted according to seniority. All that you can do is to stop his promotion when he draws the pay of Rs. 1,000. The creation of a service means, in short, that we have to run the department with the help of good, bad and indifferent men. I am distinctly of opinion that the Chemical hierarchy which it is proposed to create will be a top-heavy arrangement. It will be an expensive luxury. The crying need of the country is primary, secondary and even higher education. The Government of India has not got an inexhaustible fortunates purse and when it cannot spare money for these indispensible purposes it is scarcely justified in incurring such heavy fresh expenditure.

(Continued in column 4.)

CONDITION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

WORSE THAN SLAVERY.

SIR NARAYAN'S ADDRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ERNAKULUM, May 2.

A conference of the depressed classes was held here to-day.

The following is the presidential address of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar:—

"I am deeply grateful to you, brethren of the depressed classes in the Cochin State, for the honour you have done me by inviting me all the way from Bombay to preside at this gathering. I value the honour all the more, because, though this Conference was to have met in January last and on account of my bereavement I asked you to select some other person as your President, you, in spite of the inconvenience caused to you, postponed it for my sake to this date. I must also express my cordial sense of gratitude to his Highness the Maharaja of Cochin for his gracious hospitality to me during this visit to preside here. That I consider, is an honour done by his Highness to the cause of the depressed classes. The deep sympathy his Highness, supported by his able Dewan, Mr. T. Viraraghavacharya, has been showing to that cause is well-known. I beg at the outset of this address to pay my humble tribute of respect and gratitude to his Highness and his Dewan for their liberal and practical support of the rights and liberties of the depressed classes long overdue to them.

A POLITICAL PROBLEM.

I have heard and read it said that this problem of the depressed classes is a religious problem and that, therefore, any Government which interferes with it departs from the principle of religious neutrality. The cry of "religion in danger" has become a catchery in India to prevent all healthy progress. In the present case as in other cases it is a hollow cry raised by the bigotry of vested interests. The problem of the depressed classes is essentially a political problem, and it cannot cease to be that merely because somehow religious considerations have come to be involved in it. It is a political problem because it concerns vitally the free rights of citizenship of the depressed classes. For, what are the civil disabilities imposed for centuries on those classes in the name and under the pretext of religion? On the ground of untouchability they have been excluded from public schools, public roads and streets, public markets, appearance in Courts of justice, public temples and other places of worship and employment in public offices. Now, these are all rights of a civil nature and no religion ought to be allowed to prevent their exercise by any human being. I will not labour further this point that the problem is essentially political. It is so obvious. But I ask you to note in this connection one important fact. Nearly thirty years ago the late General Booth, Chief of the Salvation Army, visited India when the Indian National Congress was in session. He was so touched by the degradation to which the depressed classes were subjected that he sent a wire to the Congress to take up their cause. The Congress replied to him that the question was religious, not political, and that therefore it did not come within its sphere as an entirely political organization. Mark how the logic of events has since then forced the Congress to admit in essence that the problem is political and affects the rights of the depressed classes as citizens. In 1917 the Congress admitted the problem into its programme of resolutions for the first time because a large mass meeting of the depressed classes over which I presided at Bombay demanded that by a letter addressed to the President of the Congress. Mr. Montagu was then in India to judge and frame a scheme of responsible Government. That was a psychological movement and the Congress graciously recognised the rights of the depressed classes. Last year the Congress emphasised by a resolution the need of elevating the status of the depressed classes. It is because the problem is political that the British Government in India and some of the Indian States have taken it up in right earnest. The Government of Bombay under Lord Sydenham and more particularly under Lord Willingdon has done much to remove the civil disabilities of the depressed classes. Military careers have once more been thrown open to them and the members of the depressed classes supplied during the last war not an inconsiderable number for the Army, in the hour of the Empire's need. The depressed class regiments have fought in all the theatres of the war and acquitted themselves creditably. The Bombay Government has thrown open all public schools to the depressed classes and inaugurated a system of special scholarships for them. It has also begun to give a half expenditure grant to bodies working for the education of the untouchables. It has appointed a highly educated member of the class Professor in one of its Colleges. As a direct result of the Bombay Government's recommendation, some men of the depressed classes have been appointed members of district and local boards.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Let me turn now to the work of the Government of Madras to solve this political problem. It is in the Madras Presidency, in the Travancore and Cochin States that the condition of the depressed classes has been more acutely degraded and inhuman than in other parts of India. Struck by that, the Government of Madras in the early sixties of last century devoted its attention to its amelioration. When the late Sir T. Madhava Rao went to Travancore as Dewan, the British Resident, supported strongly by the Madras Government, pressed him to accord to the depressed classes in the State the ordinary rights of humanity and citizenship. I have had through the kindness of a friend once an opportunity to read the official literature on the subject. I wish it was published instead of being pigeon-holed, a prey to rust and moth. The literary grace, the noble sentiments, the farsighted statesmanship, and British love of fairplay which breathe in every line of the minutes and the letters of the British Resident of Travancore and of the Madras Government of that time make it all instructive reading. Unfortunately a lull followed in the liberal policy of the Madras Government and consequently in the policy of the Indian States concerned, though the "Madras Mail," the "Madras Times," and the late Dr. Duncan as Director of Public Instruction of Madras kept on pressing the urgency of the problem on the lagging attention of Government. Since Lord Willingdon assumed the reins of that Government he has brought the problem to the front, given it a new life that its political character demands. He has nominated a depressed classes gentleman to his Legislative Council. He has appointed a special officer to concert measures for speedy improvement of their condition. Following Lord Willingdon's example, and the lead given by the Government of Bombay, the Government of the Central Provinces has made arrangements for the education of the depressed classes.

INDIAN PRINCES.

Some of the more enlightened Princes have activeiy taken up the problem. The Baroda State's Compulsory Education Act has brought the children of the depressed classes in line with those of the higher castes. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja of Kolahpur, whose recent address pleading for the rights of the depressed classes deserves to be widely read, your own Maharaja who has opened public schools and roads to those classes in his State, deserve our warmest expressions of gratitude. It is idle, then, to say that the problem is religious and social. It is a political problem. The right of the depressed classes to free access to public schools, public roads and streets, public markets, courts of justice, public temples, &c., for its enforcement by Government depends on the same grounds of political expediency on which *suttee thugg, dharna* have been penalised by the State as offences in spite of religious considerations.

RELIGION NOT IN DANGER.

But even as a religious problem the cause of the depressed classes is the cause of the Hindu religion. That religion in its best aspects for centuries has been struggling to elevate their social and political condition. Buddha admitted their members as his disciples on terms of perfect equality with his disciples from the higher castes. Shri Shankara fell prostrate before a Pariah and saw God in the guise of a Chandala in a dream at Benares. The saints of the Bhakti school admitted Madras, Chambhars and Pariahs into their fold and fought hard for the depressed classes. And now with the liberalising forces of the British Government the problem is leaping to its full light.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

Thanks to that Government, it has become more than ever before an all-India problem. The course of untouchability prevails to this day in all parts of India. It is not mere untouchability. It is worse than that. While all of the depressed classes have been for centuries untouchable, somehape been unshadowable, some unapproachable and some even unscenable by the higher castes. And this degradation has been imposed by these castes of Hindu society on one-fifth of the total population of their own country, race and creed, on 30 per cent. of the Hindu population of India. Out of every ten Hindus, three are treated as beyond the pale of decent humanity!

WORSE THAN SLAVERY.

The degrading treatment accorded to the depressed classes for centuries makes their condition worse than slavery. Slavery was abolishtd in America and elsewhere not because the slaves were treated, cruelly by their masters. Far from that, most masters were kind to their slaves and treated them as members of their own families. Slavery was abolished more because it denied the rights of freeman to the slaves; because he who treats others as degraded, as slaves, becomes degraded, a slave himself in the long run. Untouchability is hostile to the principle and practice of human worth—that every human being is a person, not a pawn. But here in India we have been treating the depressed classes as worse than beasts—we touch dogs, keep them in our houses, even fondle them but these depressed classes—their touch, their very shadow, their very sight are pollution And yet we call them Hindus, talk of liberty, and claim self-government. We say we are fit now, at this very moment, for the right to give it at once. But when it comes to the question of the depressed classes, what is our attitude? I will express it in the language of two Indian political leaders, who have been most actively complaining that the Montagu Chelmsford reforms are unsatisfactory and disappointing because they have not given us at once and now full responsible Government, though we are fit for it. At a Conference of the depressed classes held two years ago in Bombay under the presidentship of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, one of these political leaders counselled those classes to have patience, to try for their elevation step by step, and to wait till we all got full self government. The other told them:—"You have to be the equals of higher castes. First become saints like Chokha Mela, the Mahar, and then we will admit you to equal rights with us. That is to say, the depressed classes must all become saints before the higher castes will treat them as human beings with the elementary rights of citizenship. But the higher castes, according to this political leader, are exempt from that impossible condition of wholesale saintliness!!

In the fifteen years since the foundation of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India the situation has remarkably improved. As a result of the vigorous educational and propagandistic activities of the society there have sprung up hundreds of schools for D.C. children. All Municipal, Local Board, and Government schools have been practically thrown open to them. As a result of the activities of the D. C. Mission more than 2,000 D. C. children are being instructed in the Society's own Schools in the Bombay Presidency and thousands are under instruction in public schools. From the schools and hostels of the Society hundreds of boys have gone out and are earning their livelihood as "carpenters, painters, tailors, mechanics, teachers, and clerks," in different places in the Presidency. "The Theosophical Society's Work" in this connection in Madras has been a fruitful one. The education work of the Bramho Mission of Bengal to the D.C.s—the name is now changed into Bramho Mission to Backward Classes—has succeeded in carrying the light of knowledge to thousands of Namasudra homes. This class of the depressed stands on a footing of its own even among those classes. "There are many university men among them. Some occupy very high and responsible Government posts, also." They may fitly be termed backward instead of depressed, a name which they rightly resent "The Arya Samaj especially in the Punjab" has improved the social and religious condition of lakhs of Meghas—the D.C.'s of the Panjab, by carrying on the work of Shuddhi or Purification among them and raising them to the status of the Aryas. What the Mysore, Travancore and Kolhapur and Cochin States have begun to do for the uplift of the D.C.'s in their territories is matter of very recent history. The result of their work will be watched with the keenest interest by all interested in the elevation of these classes.

SELF-HELP.

The depressed classes thus awakened to a sense of their degraded condition have not been slow to make efforts to improve it themselves. Thus "they have started numbers of small and large institutions" among them. They hold meetings, carry on discussions, and pass resolutions; and although there is a good deal of talk, it is not altogether without effect. During the last fifteen years they have started in Bombay at least four newspapers, and one in Hyderabad (Deccan) three of which, though shortlived, have helped to create an awakening among them to no little extent.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

Some of the higher classes too have not been slow to give their sympathy in an unstinted manner, to this national cause. All genuine men who count for anything in the country, who regard politics as only a branch of reform have come forward, for one reason or another, to help institutions started to promote the welfare of the untouchables. The Indian National Congress of 1917 under the Presidency of Mrs. Besant, passed a resolution calling upon Indians to remove the ban of untouchability under which those people live. The Anti-untouchability Conference held in Bombay in 1918 under the distinguished presidency of H. H. Sayaji Rao Maharaja showed in an unmistakable manner that the conscience of the higher classes was awakening to the grave injustice to which consciously or otherwise they had subjected the depressed so long. Since then several political and social conferences have met and passed resolutions on lines of the Congress with the result that a large number of the untouchables have attended these conferences as delegates"—a thing unheard of, any even undreamt of, just a few years ago.

THE NEW REFORMS.

The coming political reforms assure to those classes communal representation. The best of those reforms is that they give the power of vote to the classes hitherto regarded as the dumb millions of India—to the village ryot, to the wage-earning labourer in towns, and to the depressed classes. As the demand for educated men of these classes to serve on the reformed councils increases the supply of them is bound to be greater. The sense of responsibility and dignity which will thus be created among the representatives of the depressed classes is sure to result in a rapid and healthy growth of education and social and political status of this long neglected community. Whatever the effects of the new political reforms may be, it may safely be predicted that within a few years hence the phrase "depressed classes" will become meaningless and will fail to describe adequately the position of the classes to whom it is at present applied. That I consider a great achievement for a true Indian nationality, due to the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. Truly a new epoch opens for India's people, not for India's castes, if only because the classes hitherto ignored are enabled to find themselves on their own legs.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

While there is no doubt whatever that the political emancipation of the untouchables will result in the betterment of their social and economical condition, this speed of their all round progress will be considerably accelerated if the problem of untouchability is tackled as a whole and not in a piecemeal manner as is being done now. "The policy of starting separate Schools for their Children should now be given up." Such schools do more harm than good from the larger and national point of view. "They only assist to perpetuate the condition which it is the object of the D.C. Missions to remedy." Openings "hostels" for really capable and persevering young men and girls of the untouchable communities and training them there as missionaries to work for the uplift of their brethren is another sure means of improving their elevation. Government and bodies working for the uplift of untouchables should give "scholarships" to deserving students to go in for secondary and higher education. The very sight of educated men and women in these communities will be a great incentive to others to take to education. The "unfortunate tendency observable among educated and well-to do men of this class to keep aloof from their castes is fatal" to their progress and should therefore be given up. Vigorous attempts should be made by missions to the depressed to improve their social and religious condition by means of "purans lectures, kirtans, lantern lectures, and temperance and purity propaganda." These Missions should foster and encourage the spirit of self-help and active co-operation among them. "Social gatherings and dinners" in which members of the depressed classes can meet on terms of equality with those of the higher classes should be frequently arranged. The problem, though it has a political aspect, is really like some political problems a socio-religious one, and, it should be the aim of all workers to show both by precept and practice that they are in earnest and that their sympathy for untouchables is not due to the desire to make use of them for selfish ends. "The teaching of Buddha, Namdeo, Tukaram, Chaitanya and other religious seers should be not only preached to them but like Eknath acted upon. Above all, if there is an exhibition of thorough sincerity and active co-operation and "not of mere verbal patronage" on the part of the educated classes to their lowly born brethren, the solution of the untouchability problem will be an easy one and will not take long to achieve success. The problem is of a very long standing and it will tax the capacity and patience of both the higher and the untouchable classes to bring it to a satisfactory end. Let all, therefore, who believe in the principle of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man work strenuously and hand in hand to achieve the end which certainly is worth all the trouble they can take over it.

I cannot conclude this address without a warm acknowledgment to Christian missionaries who have been the pioneers of the movement for the elevation of tht depressed classes since the advent of the British in India. Last but not least of all, I once more express my and your profound sense of gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja of the Cochin State and his Dewan for having harnessed themselves to liberal solution of this national problem.

A UNQUE PROCESSION.

After the day's function was over gathering of the depressed classes marched with Sir Narayen in procession along certain public roads hitherto prohibited to the untouchables. The roads were chalked out by the State for the procession which is intended to show that the depressed classes have come by their own.

THANA DIST. CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ELECT.

(From our Special Representative.)

DAHANU, May 1.

Although Dahanu is comparatively a small town, great enthusiasm prevails regarding the conference which commences to-morrow under the presidency of Dadasaheb Karandikar of Satara. There is already a large influence of delegates and visitors from outside. Quite a large contingent of people are expected to-morrow.

The President-elect arrived by the afternoon's passenger and was welcomed by a large gatherings of people at several stations en route. On arrival at Dahanu station, he was received by the Chairman and a large number of the members of the Reception Committee. He was garlanded by several representative citizens en route to the town and from the Conference pandal was taken in procession through the town. The whole proceedings were very impressive and lasted for three hours.

Among those expected to attend the conference are Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Hon. Mr. Shastri, Rai Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Mavji Govindji and Mr. S. M. Paranjpye.

The President is the guest of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Keen interest has been evinced in the Conference by all classes of people, here not less prominent among them being the backward and agricultural classes. Judging from the progress which has been made the Conference promises to be a great success, both in point of attendance and work to be done.

"FANI PARKAS."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Please publish the following in your esteemed paper and oblige.

Mr. R. N. Munshi's letter which appeared in The "Chronicle of the 19th instant, has created some unrest among those who are anxious of having glimpses of hidden India. I join Mr. Munshi in deploring that our public libraries do not contain some of the most valuable books concerning India. Few libraries, for instance, contain "Prosperous British India" by Mr. William Digby, C.I.E.—a book which ought to be read by all those who believe that a new era can be successfully ushered in only if Britain and India work hand in hand. That is, however, by the way. It is a regrettable fact that precious palm-leaf books are fast disappearing from old Hindu temples where they had been treasured up by our ancestors. The public ought to be thankful to Mr. Munshi for sounding this note of warning and try to preserve, wherever found, old valuable books which often throw a flood of light on India's glorious past.

May I hope that Mr. Kallianji K. Damji will generously come forward and ungrudgingly place that book written by "Fani Parkas" at the disposal of the educated public who are curious to learn what it contains. Yours, etc.

M. NARASIMHAPAI.

Princess Street,
Broacha Building,
April, 23.

ENGINEERING GRADUATES.

II

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In my last letter of the 15th April, while speaking of the revised scale of Engineers' pay in the Bombay Municipality, I said, "More of it I intend to deal with later on." Pursuant to this statement I hereby write a few lines more which, I trust, you will kindly insert in your esteemed paper.

Before saying anything further let me correct some misrepresentation in my last letter. Therein I have stated that the revised scale in the Bombay Municipality is Rs. 110—10—200. This is not correct. The revised scale is Rs. 110—5—140—10—200 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 150. Thus it will be seen that it is not after nine years and at the age of 33—as stated before—but after 12 years of hard and faithful service and at the age of 36 years that an engineer can earn Rs. 200 per month.

Now, while recommending the revised scale to the Standing Committee for approval, the late Municipal Commissioner in his letter, dated 8th December, 1919, says: "In my letter just quoted I said that I intended to propose for inspectors, overseers and surveyors a uniform grade of Rs. 80—10—140—10—200 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 150. *Recent experience has shown, however, that it is impossible to obtain qualified men on so low a starting salary as Rs.* 80. I have, therefore, proposed Rs. 110—5—140—10—200 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 150. Under this scale men will reach Rs. 150 and *if they pass the efficiency bar*, will reach Rs. 200 after the same period as in the Improvement Trust." (The italics are mine.)

But this is not all. From the papers attached herewith for your information and guidance—so that you, Mr. Editor, may also raise your voice against such arbitrary methods—I say, from these papers it will be seen that in this revised scale the pay of some of the inspectors and surveyors, far from increasing, is actually reduced. Thus formerly some of the head surveyors and inspectors used to start with Rs. 140, Rs. 150 and one with Rs. 200 per month. Now under the revised scale they will all start with Rs. 110—5—140—10—200 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 150. One inspector, mechanical branch, used to get Rs. 300—10—400. Now under the revised scale he will get only Rs. 225—15—300, i.e., now he will end where he formerly began. May I ask, Mr. Editor, if this revised scale was adopted for the betterment and amelioration of Engineers or for the contrary? And this was approved and sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and, on its recommendation, by the Municipal Corporation. I wonder if the City Fathers ever cared to study, nay, even glance at this revised scale before they nodded their philosophic heads in assent.

Unfortunately, there is no engineer in the Municipal Corporation to take up the cause of the Engineers. However, I appeal to the City Fathers, and especially the known champions of the people, to ask for an explanation from the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer why such a scale has been adopted, especially when living has become so very dear. Do the City Fathers know that once Indian Engineers—(inspectors and surveyors) waited upon Mr. Mackisson in a deputation with the request to reconsider their scales of pay? And do they know what reply this deputation received? Do these highly-paid European and Anglo-Indian officers think that Indians are not good and able engineers and, therefore, do not deserve higher posts and pay? If so, they may just look up the records of works by Indian Engineers in the P. W. D.

At present there are so many old Indian Engineers in the Bombay Municipality, who have put in 15 to 20 years of hard and faithful service and yet, poor fellows! they are up till now paid only Rs. 350 to Rs. 450 at the most; while the Road Expert, who recently came from England on Rs. 800 per month, has his pay increased to Rs. 1,100 per month within three to four months of his service. What experience of roads he had in England, what expert advice he gives to the Municipality and what roads he has improved and how is not known to us. Another man, who about six years back was working as Supervisor at Tansa when the new Tansa line was being laid, is now made Assistant Hydraulic Engineer on Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per month. This is, perhaps, because he happens to be white-skinned and under the new definition is known as Anglo-Indian. Why was not one of the old Indian Engineers, who worked for so many years in the Hydraulic Department, promoted to this post? Thus European and Anglo-Indian Engineers enjoy much higher posts and fatter salaries, while Indian Engineers feed on lean pay. And this injustice is tolerated in the second city of the British Empire, which enjoys the right of Self-Government.

Indians want fair field and no favour. If the doors are laid open to Indians for admission to any of the higher posts in the P. W. D., why should these be shut against those very Indians for higher posts in our Municipality, which boasts of enjoying Self-Government?

Of the public bodies employing Indian Engineers, such as the P. W. D., Railways, Bombay Municipality, Port and Improvement Trusts, by far the best scale of pay is in the P. W. D. I learn that the Port Trust Authorities are going to revise their scales more or less on the same lines as the P. W. D. If this is to be the case why should our Municipality, Improvement Trust and Railways not adopt a similar scale?

Owing to the rapid development of Engineering works all over the country, there is a great demand for Engineers; and our Municipality is already experiencing the dearth of qualified engineers. Past experience had, indeed, made the late Municipal Commissioner wiser, in that as he found it impossible to obtain qualified men on so ridiculously low a starting salary as Rs. 80, he had to raise it to Rs. 110. Let us hope that the present experience will under the new Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, (who, I learn, is a very sympathetic and kind Commissioner), be still wiser and that he will still further increase the starting salary or at least raise the annual increment, for which, no doubt, he will receive the blessings and grateful thanks of all concerned.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, [illegible] for your kind hospitality. Yours, etc.,

"ENGINEERING GRADUATE."

Bombay, April 24.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The Bengal Government have published draft proposals for the constitution of the Bengal Legislative Council under the Reforms Scheme and qualification of electors. The question of representation of wage-earners in urban areas, for whom two elected seats have been proposed, is still under consideration. Out of 142 members to be returned, 116 are to be elected and 26 nominated. The elected members' seats are distributed as follows:—

Rural Moslem 33, Non-Moslem 33, Urban Moslem 6, Urban Non-Moslem 11, Landholders 5, Universities 2, Indian Commerce 3, European 18 (commerce 12 and general 6), Anglo-Indians 3, Labour 2. Of twenty-six nominated members, depressed classes will have one, Indian Christians one, other classes two, officials twenty and experts two. Out of 12 seats allotted for Europeans, Bengal Chamber of Commerce will return 6 members, Indian Jute Mills Association 2, Indian Tea Association 1, Indian Mining Association 1, Calcutta Trades Association 2.

ENLARGING COUNCIL CHAMBER.

TO ACCOMMODATE REFORMED COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 1.

Work has been started to enlarge the Council Chamber in the temporary Secretariat, Delhi, to accommodate the Reformed Council. This enlarged Chamber will accommodate the new Council, pending the erection of a permanent building.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT AND ASSAULT.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON POLICE CONSTABLES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Serampore has sentenced two police constables to one month's rigorous imprisonment each for wrongful confinement and assault. It was alleged that the accused one day arrested a respectable Bengalee at midnight, as he was returning home and wrongfully confined him at the Thana and assaulted him. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced them as above.

MR. JUSTICE SHADI LAL.

ASSUMES CHARGE OF CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 30.

Mr. Justice Shadi Lal assumed charge of the office of the Chief Justice this afternoon. The Chief Justice and the judges will meet the members of the High Court Bar on 5th May.

KANARA CONFERENCE AND STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through your valued columns not many days back, we learnt the welcome news that Karwar, which was so long completely indifferent and apathetic to its own rights and responsibilities, was going to convene the first District Conference. You appealed to all Kanarites of every caste and creed to join hands on such an occasion, and we on this side were not slow to respond. We expected our brethren in Kanara, of whatsoever shade of opinion to do the same, but all at once comes the news that the Head Master of the Karwar High School, has issued a pertinent notice to his students prohibiting them from taking any part in the Conference. It is an established fact that students are in no way to attend conferences of a political nature under Government resolutions, and much as we may differ from their decision in this connection, it has been the mature conviction of our political creed that Government have infinitely wronged the student class. When there existed such general prohibitions from Government it seems unnecessary that the Head Master of the Karwar High School should issue a special notice debarring students from attending the Conference. Did he in reality see anything particularly objectionable in the Kanara District Conference, over which Sir Narayen Chandavarkar is to preside? Yours, etc.

"DISAPPOINTED."

GONDLAL HIGH SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare some space for a few lines to represent the voice of Gondal High School Students undergoing hardships?

As regards the students' application for the convenience of water-rooms and latrines, we are glad to state that His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Gondal has treated the question with kind and sympathetic attitude. His Highness has thus read a very important and instructive lesson of sympathy to our Inspector Sahib who will, we wish and hope, carry out His Highness orders without any delay. We hope that the worthy Inspector Sahib does not possess such a slippery memory as to forget the proverb "Delay is danger".

In conclusion, we proffer our sincerest thanks to His Highness for his kindness and hope to seize an opportunity of doing the same, if possible, to our Sahib.—Yours, etc.

KATHIAWADI.

TELEGRAPH MEN.

INOREASED SCALE OF PAY.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The Government of India have generally acceped the recommendations of the Telegraph Committee and final orders have been issued to-day. The revised scale of pay will take a retrospective effect from December, 1919. The total cost of revision is estimated at approximately Rs. 21.24 lakhs. The Government have to issue orders shortly regarding house rent and overtime allowances, and an improvement in the pay of the telegraph delivery staff and of the telegraphists in the engineering branch.

The following resolution is issued to-day —In their resolution No. 1050 D., dated the 13th February, 1920, the Government of India appointed a Committee with Mr. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E., as President to enquire into and report upon certain questions affecting the pay and conditions of service of certain branches of the Telegraph staff. The report of the Committee has now been received and is published for general information.

"The Government of India accept generally the recommendations of the Committee and are pleased to pass the following orders on the various matters dealt with in the Committee's report.

"(1) Deputy Superintendents (Karagraph 17 of the report). The pay of the Deputy Superintendents in the first class will be raised from Rs. 400—20—500 to Rs. 500—20—600 that of Deputy Superintendents in the 2nd class, from Rs. 300—20—400 to Rs. 350—20—450. In the application of the new scales of pay all previous permanent service in the first and 2nd classes respectively will be allowed to count for increments on the new scales. The Government of India agree with the Committee that Deputy Superintendents in class 2 cannot be graded as officers of the first class for the purpose of the travelling allowance rules.

"Telegraph Masters. (Paragraph 16 of the report.) The pay of Telegraph Masters in the general service will be raised from Rs. 250—10—280 to Rs. 275—10—325 and that of Telegraph Masters in the local service from Rs. 180—10—210 to 200—10—250.

The Government of India are also prepared to accept the proposal to create a station service of Telegraph Msaters on the following rates of pay.—

(a) In Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, Rs. 200—10—250.

(b) In other places where the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs may decide to introduce the service Rs. 180—10—230.

The method of bringing substantive Telegraph Masters on to the new scale is exhibited in the following tables:—

GENERAL SERVICE.

1st Year of service, Present scale Rs. 250, Revised scale Rs. 275.

2nd Year of service, Present scale Rs. 250, Revised scale Rs. 285.

3rd Year of service, Present scale Rs. 260. Revised scale Rs. 295.

4th Year of service, Present scale Rs. 270, Revised scale 395.

5th Year of service, Present scale Rs. 280, Revised scale Rs. 315.

6th Year of service, Present scale Rs. 280 and over. Revised scale Rs. 325.

LOCAL AND STATION SERVICES.

Present scale L. S. 1st year Rs. 180 Revised scale L & S service 1st year Rs. 200.

Present scale L. S. 2nd year Rs. 180, Revised scale station service 1st year Rs. 180.

Present scale L. S. 2nd year Rs. 180. Revised L & S service 2nd year Rs. 210.

Revised scale station service 2nd year Rs. 190.

Present scale L. S. 3rd year Rs. 190, Revised scale L & S service 3rd year Rs. 220.

Revised scale station service 3rd year Rs. 200.

Present scale L. S. 4th year Rs. 290, Revised scale L & S service 4th year Rs. 230.

Revised scale station service 4th year Rs. 210.

Present scale L. S. 5th year Rs. 210, Revised scale L & S service 5th year Rs. 240.

Revised scale station service 5th year Rs. 220.

Present scale L. S. 6th year Rs. 210. Revised scale L & S service 6th year Rs. 250.

Revised scale station service 6th year Rs. 230.

The following table below shows the existing and revised rates of pay of telegraphists. Telegraphists will come on to the revised scales at the points corresponding in this table to the rates of pay at present drawn by them on the existing time scales.

GENERAL SERVICE.

1, 2 and 3 years of service, Existing scale Rs. 75, Revised scale Rs. 80, 85 and 90.

4 and 5 years of service, Existing scale Rs. 80. Revised scale Rs. 95 and 100.

6, 7, 8 and 9 years of service, Existing scale Rs. 85—5—100, Revised scale Rs. 110—10—140.

10th to 18th year (both inclusive) Years of service, Existing scale Rs. 110—10—190, Revised scale Rs. 150—10—230.

19th and 20th years of service, Existing scale Rs. 200, Revised scale 240 and 250.

LOCAL SERVICE.

1, 2 and 3 years of service, Existing scale Rs. 50. Revised scale Rs. 55, 60 and 65.

4 and 5 years of service, Existing scale Rs. 55, Revised scale Rs. 70 and 75.

6th to 14th year of service (both inclusive) Existing scale Rs. 60—5—100. Revised scale Rs. 80—5—120.

15th, 16th 17th and 18th years of service, Existing scale Rs. 105, 110, 115 and 120, Revised scale Rs. 130, 140 and 150.

19 and 20 Years of service, Existing scale Rs. 130, Revised scale Rs. 170 and 180.

STATION SERVICE A (SERVICE AT CALCUTTA, RANGOON, BOMBAY, MADRAS AND KARACHI.)

1 year of service. Existing scale Rs. 50, Revised scale Rs. 50.

2 years of service, Existing scale Rs. 55, Revised scale Rs. 75.

3rd to 10th years of service (both inclusive), Existing scale Rs. 60—5—75, Revised scale Rs. 80—5—115.

10th to 18th Years of service (both inclusive). Existing scale Rs. 100, Revised scale Rs. 120—5—155.

19 and 20 Years of service, Existing scale Rs. 100, Revised scale Rs. 160.

STATION SERVICE B (SERVICE AT ANY OTHER PLACE ADOPTED.)

1 Year of service, Existing scale Rs. 40, Revised scale Rs. 60.

2nd to 11th Years of services (both inclusive), Existing scale Rs. 45—5—90, Revised scale Rs. 65—5—110.

12th to 18th Years of services (both inclusive), Existing scale Rs. 90, Revised scale Rs. 115—5—145.

19 and 20 Years of services, Existing scale Rs. 90, Revised scale Rs. 150.

For general and local services, there are efficiency bars in the 14th and 19th year of service, while for station A and B services, efficiency bar is placed at the 10th year of service. The existing scale of pay for station A and B services are applicable to women only while the revised scale apply both men and women alike.

(4) Clerks in signalling offices. (paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report). The existing scales of pay are as follows:—

Class 1:—Rs. 150-10-250: Rs. 150-5-200; s. 100-5-150.

Class 2:—Rs. 30-5-130.

Class 3:—Fixed grades of Rs. 30, 40 and

Class 4 (Munshis) Rs. 15-1-35.

In place of these scales the following revised scales of pay are sanctioned:—

Class 1:—The pay of the four senior appointments will be raised to Rs. 220-10-270. he remaining appointmnts will be on ale of Rs. 150-10-200 class (limited to 400 ppointments.)

In the mofussil, the scale will be Rs. 90-130; In Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, Rs. 100-6-130-10-150.

Class 3:—In the mofussil, Rs. 35-5-85 efficiency bar at Rs. 60); in the five towns amed above Rs. 40-6-100 (efficiency bar at Rs. 70.

Class 4:—In the mofussil Rs. 20-1-30-2-0; In the 5 towns Rs. 25-1-35-2-45.

The Government of India accept the proposal of the committee that on absorption the new incremental scales, clerks should art either on the minimum of the scale, on their actual pay on February 28, 919, plus one increment for every 3 years f completed service in the department.

this concession will be subject to the roviso that in no case shall the initial pay f a clerk, if above the minimum of the rade, exceed his actual pay on February 28th 1919 by more than the value of four increments in the new grade.

Example:—A clerk of 10 years' service on s. 65 on 28th February 1919, will come on the scale of Rs. 90-5-130 at Rs. 90. A erk on 20 years service on Rs. 80 on 28th ebruary 1919 will come on to the same new cale at Rs. 100.

Inspectors and assistant inspectors of eons, conservancy clerks and time-keepers, me of whom have hitherto been graded as lerks will in future be excluded from the clerical scales of pay and their case will be ealt with separately. The date of giving effect to the new scales of pay and the revised scales of pay are sanctioned as recommended by the committee from December 1919.

Station service:—The Government of India have approved the proposal to create station services in Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore and Karachi. All telegraphists joining the station scales will be exempt from liability to transfer outside the city to which their service is attached, except in the case of grave public emergency. These station services will open on th same terms to men and women. All women telegraphists will be brought on to the station scales with effect from December 1st 1919. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has been asked to call for recruits and to submit proposals for the organisation of station services in the 7 centres specified above. In the first instance men at present belonging to the general, or local, services and volunteering to join the station scales will do so with effect from such date as the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs may approve of their transfer. No fresh recruits will in future be admitted to the circle scale (local service.)

With the introduction of the above revised scales of pay, the war allowances hitherto drawn by the staff will be discontinued with effect from December 1st 1919. The Director-General of Ports and Telegraphs has however been authorised to sanction the grant of a personal allowance to y person who may be adversely affected the revision so as to protect him from tual loss of salary.

The practice of allowing a double increment to be earned after 5 years' of service will be discontinued. Telegraphists who have however earned such an increment prior to December 1st, 1919 will not be deprived of this advantage on coming on to the new scale.

Government hope to issue orders shortly regarding house rent and over time allowances and the improvement in the pay of the telegraph delivery staff and of the Telegraphists in the engineering branch. They hope to be in a position shortly to sanc the increases of staff required in the four branches of the telegraph staff, whose pay has been dealt with in this resolution.

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POSTMEN'S HARD LOT.

EVIDENCE BEFORE POSTAL COMMITTEE

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 28.

The Postal Committee resumed its sittings to-day when Dhandoo Kesho, a postman from Bombay, was called in and examined at length. The witness stated that due to the increased cost of living, postmen were badly affected and the result was one-third of the entire postmen establishment was away on leave and the worst part of it was that these absentees could not be replaced because no one would come on such scanty pay as postmen were allowed under the existing conditions. The matters being such, no way was open to the authorities, but to reduce the number of deliveries from 8 to 3 a day. The witness advocated that the postmen's lot would be ameliorated if their starting pay was fixed at Rs. 35 with a maximum of Rs. 60, plus Rs. 10 as house rent in case of Bombay, plus another extra Rs. 15 to cover the exceptional cost of living.

Moreover, provision should be made for one month's pay each year as gratuity to be paid at the death of the head of the family.

MR. LIMAYE.

Mr. V. S. Limaye was next witness. He recommended that a postal clerk in mofussil should commence with Rs. 60 with Rs. 5 annual increments, reaching 100 in eight years and in next ten years reaching Rs. 200 with Rs. 10 annual increments. In case of places like Bombay and Ahmedabad he advocated an extra allowance such as Rs. 30 in case of Bombay and Rs. 25 in case of Karachi.

At this stage Sir Henry Ledgard examined the witness critically. Sir Henry pointed out that yesterday Mr. Limaye had told the Committee that lots of new hands would seek employment of Rs. 50 per month in mercantile firms rather than join the postal department. If a clerk in Bombay could really afford to live on Rs. 50., how was it then the minimum pay for postal clerks was asked by witness to be fixed at Rs. 90? Mr. Limaye replied, postal people had monetary responsibility; they would get no holidays and shall continue to work for longer hours than any clerk in any Government department happened to do. Moreover, the postal clerks could not supplement their pays. Rather, they would sometimes pay from their pockets for mistakes which would generally accrue due to rush of work.

Replying to Mr. Sarma witness stated according to his own reading of the present difficulties he would suggest strengthening of the staff rather than curtailment of public privileges. The times required advancement rather than dropping back.

NEED FOR PROVISION OF QUARTERS.

Mr. Limaye protested against the present system of asking subordinates to attend office twice or thrice a day, thus causing them enormous trouble and sheer waste of time due to walking to and from the office. As a remedy he suggested that either more men should be recruited or as an alternative Government should provide them with quarters near their offices.

Mr. V. C. Kelkar, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Postal Association, has been allowed to watch proceedings in all stages.

SIMLA, April 29.

The Postal Committee resumed its sitting to-day and further examined Mr. Joshi from Bombay. Witness could not reconcile himself with the proposal that if some years hence the normal conditions of life would set in, they should revert to their present salaries. He apprehended the present world economic condition foreshadowed no such prospect in near future. He quite realised that lately the prices of wheat and bajree had an appreciable fall, but along with it the price of ghee and milk had further risen. All the same time it could not be ignored that the prices of these necessaries of life were not stabilised and who knew what was cheap to-day might be very dear next day. So, any increment that was sanctioned now should have a permanent effect without being jeopardised by some provision to revert to the present scale of pay.

Mr. K. Govindaswami Mudaliar, an accountant in the G. P. O., Madras, was next witness. Mr. Mudaliar claimed to be the accredited spokesman of the clerks of the G. P. O. and other sub-offices in Madras.

WANTED A BATCH SYSTEM OF WORK.

Witness pointed out that in the office to which he belonged about one-third of the establishment had split duties. This method was open to serious objections and if in its stead a batch system could be introduced, it would affect a reform highly desirable and far-reaching in its consequences. Postal clerks would generally work beyond the prescribed period because of insufficient number of men to cope with the work. The time-test which was applied to determine the establishment, required for an office, was faulty in its calculations and did a lot of mischief. At present, postmasters and counter-clerks were required to sell stamps to public in offices where a stamp vendor was not employed. This frequently disturbed men from work with which they might be engaged. The time-test did not take notice of time thus spent. Then again the time-test assumed continuous work in the post office. In the morning the posting work was slack and in the evening there was pressure and no provision was made in time-test to meet this pressure. Witness advocated that 20 per cent. clerks might be employed as reserve to meet unusual rush of work and to replace absentees. He assured the Committee it was a moderate demand, because they had come to secure their just demands and not to trouble the Committee by bringing forward impossible demands.

Mr. Mudaliar was strongly in favour of time-scale pay pointing out that if at all this system was adopted, it should have a retrospective effect, thus benefitting even those officials who had long years of service. The proposal to add acting allowances drawn to substantive pay of such officials would only benefit a few. If such officials would get a good jump all at once, they would get only their due. Witness quite realised the weight of the arguments that the time-scale would tend to bring an absence of incentive to work and that it would obstruct the way of intelligent men from getting accelerated promotions and thus discourage this class of men from joining the postal department. But they had a provision that annual increments would be granted, provided the head of an office had granted a certificate to that effect.

POSTAL WORK NOT CONGENIAL TO GRADUATES.

Mr. Mudaliar further thought that postal clerical work was not congenial to a graduate and it was useless to make a race-horse carry water bags. All the same if graduates wanted to join the postal department, their grade might be fixed apart and they should not amalgamate with the lot of an ordinary clerk and thus hinder his progress. He agreed that in case of some work of an exceptionally hard and responsible nature some duty allowance be granted to encourage the candidate for that job. Witness further urged that the minimum pay of the clerical staff of the post offices in the Presidency town and in the circle of Madras be fixed at Rs. 50. According to his estimate the cost of a family of two adults came to Rs. 95 per month, including house rent, and as this amount was bound to vary according to fluctuations in the cost of foodstuffs, etc., local allowances should be granted. Subject to readjustment, if altered economic conditions so demanded, a clerk should start with Rs. 50 and by annual increment of Rs. 5, reach Rs. 100 in ten years and reach Rs. 200 in the next ten years with annual increments of Rs. 10, plus a local allowance and house rent of Rs. 25 per cent. in each city of Madras with a minimum of Rs. 50 in each case. Thus a clerk drawing Rs. 50 would get Rs. 80, including the local allowance. If they were getting anything less than Rs. 95 as estimated by them it would not mean that they were going to run into debt. They would deny themselves comforts and decencies admissible under ordinary life. At present they were on the verge of starvation and to those who might say that if pay was insufficient why they should at all accept it, witness would say that it was better to have half-bred rather than no bread. That did not mean that they were contented with their lot.

ABOLISH DIRECT RECRUITMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

Witness further urged, abolition of direct recruitment of postmasters by the entertainment of probationary postmasters and to throw open 75 per cent. of the appointments of Superintendents of post offices to men in the department by open competitive examination.

The clerks on night duty should be provided with beds and other necessaries and as regards hours of business registration and parcel counter-work should commence at 12 p.m. till 5 p.m. and the savings bank and money order counters should be open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. These changes would not cause serious inconvenience to the public and would result in ameliorating the hard lot of clerks who transact this business.

At this stage the Committee adjourned till to-morrow when other witnesses from Madras would be examined.

HOUSING CONGRESS IN LONDON.

REPRESENTATIVES OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The following letter, dated London, 12th March 1920, from Mr. Henry R. Aldridge, Secretary, National Housing and Town Planning Council will be considered by the Municipal Corporation in its meeting on 3rd May:—

"On behalf of the National Housing and Town Planning Council of Great Britain, I have the honour to extend to your Council an invitation to appoint representatives to attend the Congress which will be held in London in June next. I am desired to inform you that the Prime Minister of this country will act as President d'Honneur of the Congress, and that many of our leading statemen, including the Right Honourable H. H. Asquith, M.P., Past Prime Minister, and the Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, Past Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, will act as Vice-Presidents d'Honneur. The subjects to be discussed at the Congress are so clearly set forth in the accompanying programme that it is not necessary to recapitulate them here. I venture, however, to call the special attention of your Council to the arrangements which we propose to make with regard to the study of housing schemes now being carried into effect by our Government and our Local Authorities acting in partnership under the Housing and Town Planning Act of July 1919. Under the provisions of this Act, upwards of 5,00,000 houses are to be built during the next few years on land planned with not more than twelve houses to the acre and the schemes to be visited at Bristol, Birmingham and elsewhere will, we anticipate, be studied with keen interest as examples of action under this new policy. In conclusion, may I state that we shall esteem it a privilege to do all within our power to render the Congress one of real service to the representatives appointed to attend. We earnestly hope that the proceedings will prove to be of vital importance in stimulating a great offensive against bad housing conditions on the lines referred to in the eloquent appeal made by our King in the speech, a copy of which, I have the honour to enclose."

P.S.—May I venture to reply in advance to a request which we are sure will be made in those cases in which difficulty may be experienced in appointing representatives to attend, *viz.*, that an opportunity should be given to subscribe for the valuable reports and papers of the Congress. With this object in view we have arranged a special subscription for the reports and papers only, and I enclose herewith a copy of the form relative thereto.

MATTERS MOSLEM.

(BY "FAQIR.")

"Have they not travelled in the land so that they should have hearts with which to understand or ears with which to hear? For surely it is not the eyes that are blind, but blind are the hearts that are in the breasts;" thus the Holy Book which has been sent down as warning to mankind says. And how truly and justly applicable these words of God are to those "Makers of Peace" who assembled at San Remo this week to dispense justice to Turkey. While justice—true justice—plain justice—as known to the plain people—stood bleeding and humiliated at San Remo, rich slices were being carved out of the Turkish Empire, weighed in the scales of the Division of Spoils and apportioned amongst themselves by the Big Three, who have advertised themselves to be "makers of the world safe for democracy." These self-proclaimed spreaders of Peace in the world, have ruled out of order, considerations based on religion, justice, self-determination &c., and instead have taken refuge behind their Imperialistic designs and the economic and financial gains in relation to what extent the pockets of each of these self-imposed judges are to be benefitted in the settlement of the Turkish Peace. And the decision arrived at under such circumstances is bound to be shocking to all right-thinking and justice-loving people. The Council of "Big Four" now dwindled into the Council of "The Big Three" or better known by its self-assumed august title of the Supreme Council has done enough to earn instead the name of "Mutual Interest Promoting Society."

The Situation.

And what is the result that has been purely brought about by the attractions of Oil fields, minerals, &c.? Did not Mr. Lloyd George says that the Turk is a bad farmer and therefore should be eliminated from Asia Minor? Our blood and our money were largely responsible for bringing about the victory for the Allies. We naturally claimed a voice in the final settlement with the Turkish Empire on purely religious grounds. We appealed to Britain in the name of Islam and pointed out our religious obligations as Moslems towards Islam and its religious head, the Khalif, the Sultan of Turkey. Our Khilafat delegation appealed for a hearing before the final settlement by the Peace Conference. But alas! All our appeals have fallen on deaf ears; and the mighty three have decided to do in accordance with understanding arrived at between them by the secret and private treaties without any due regards for right. Based on mutual understandings on the lines of "I call you a Hajee and you also call me a Hajee," claims are submitted and granted complacently without the least turmoil of conscience, under the gloss of Mandates which is the 20th century invention for annexations. If Italy was so religious or weak-hearted as to have prickings of, conscience re: Khilafat question, and was to prove a bone in the sides, she was pacified with compensation elsewhere. Thus Messopotamia and Palestine are to go to Britain and Syria to go to France as mendatories in spite of Emier Abdulla and Emier Feisul, and the religious obligations of the Moslems the chief or only population inhabiting these regions. In return for her services in Salonica to the Allies Greece is to get Smyrna chiefly a Moslem province. Italy, owing to the prickings of her religious conscience, is to get Albania, another Moslem province against the wishes of its population which when under the Turks was to have complete independence just 2 years before the War and had nearly got the same. Armenia for whose Christian population in minority, the milk of human kindness overflowed the breast of these dispensers of justice and for which Turkey was to be punished and penalised, unfortunately having no oil fields and minerals to attract a mandatory, is to stand on her own new republican legs without a support even from the League of Nations. Deprived of all the rich provinces and also Thrace and the temporal control over the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the Holy places the Sultan, our Khalif, the Commander of the Faithful, is to exercise his limited sovereignty spiritual as well as temporal according to Mr. Lloyd George" in lands purely inhabited by the Turks," and is graciously allowed to live in Constantinople under the guns of the Allies. Under the new dispensation that is the position to which the Khalif of the Moslems all over the world is proposed to be reduced. Briefly speaking this is the situation.

Our Duty.

The agony of a Moslem heart under the circumstances none but a Moslem can fully realise. The distress that is consuming our hearts cannot be described adequately. But still as true Moslems let us remember that "God is great and merciful"; let us not forget His presence. The All-knowing has once more put us on trials. Do not the Holy words ring in our ears: "And we will most certainly try you, with somewhat of fear and hunger and loss of property and lives and fruits; and give good news to the patient, who when a misfortune befalls them say "surely we are Allah's and to Him we shall surely return." It is likely that as a natural sequence our grief may turn into anger and overpower us. But as men, as human beings, let not the brute in us take possession of us. Let each of us as true Moslem remember that 'anger is displeasing to God," for does He not enjoin us "Oh you who believe! seek assistance through patience and prayer; surely Allah is with the patient." These are the injunctions of God and His Prophet and let us not infringe them; as true Moslems let our actions correspond to our belief "Oh you who believe, why do you say that which you do not do? It is most hateful to Allah that you should say that which you do not do." Our responsibilities are tremendous and the object which we have to achieve is equally great and difficult. But if we set out to achieve it always keeping before us the injunctions quoted above, the success is assured. "Be not infirm and be not grieving" says God, "you shall have an upper hand if you are believers." It may so happen that anger may tempt us to violence. But the anger must be subdued and curbed and all thoughts of violence entirely removed from our minds; this is the first essential for bravery and ultimate victory. Are we to forget the incident which befell our own Holy Prophet and the manner in which he acted under the circumstances? While the Holy Prophet was sleeping under a tree he was suddenly awakened by a noise and the next instance Durthur, a Hostile warrior, stood over him with a drawn sword asking, "O, Mohammed who is there now to save thee? "God"! said the Holy Prophet. This reply so awed the wild Bedouin that his sword instantly dropped down. Let this be a guidance to us in all our future activities re the Khilafat question. Let us hope still better counsels will prevail in the Chancelleries of Europe. "Call upon me" says God "I will hearken unto you."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

Home Department.—Sir George Lowndes has two months' leave on Medical certificate.

Lt.-Col. R. P. Wilson, I.M.S., Professor of Surgery has eight months' leave. Major Skeen officiates.

Education Department.—Mr. R. D. Banerjee is confirmed as Superintendent, Archaeological Department.

Rev. F. F. Shearwood is appointed as Probationery Chaplain, Lahore Establishment.

Finance Department.—Mr. Rajagopala Iyer is placed on special duty.

Revenue Department.—Dr. Butler acts as Agricultural Adviser.

Mr. W. F. Perre, Conservator Forests, has six months' leave.

Mr. R. S. Millard officiates as Resident, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Revenue and Agriculture:—Mr. N. V. Joshi is appointed Assistant Bacteriologist, vice Mr. Walton officiating as Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist.

Mr. T. M. Doyle is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, and posted to the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

Mr. R. C. Milward officiates as President, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, vice Mr. Perree granted seven months' leave.

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

LITURGICAL SERVICES OF PARSEES.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 28th April, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi occupied the Chair.

The following papers were then read:—

1. "A Bihari Folk Tale of the 'Wicked Queens Type' and its analogue from the district of Murshidabad in Bengal" by Sarat Chandra Mitra.

2. "The Liturgical Services of the Parsis. The Yasna. Its Liturgical Apparatus." By Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

The following is the resume of Dr. Modi's lecture, on "The Liturgical services of the Parsis."

Dr. Modi said, that this paper, like his papers on the Purificatory, Initiation and Consecretion Ceremonies, previously read before the Society, presented a few further chips from his Iranian workshop prepared for Rev. Dr. Hasting's Dictionary of Religion and Ethics. The object of the paper was to describe the Liturgical Service of the Yasna (Sans. Yagna) and the apparatus required for its ritual. Like other inner liturgical services, it can be performed only at a specially set apart place or temple known as the Dar-i-Meher (the port or gate of Mithra) wherein, the word 'Dar' is used in the allegorical sense in which the philologically corresponding word 'door' is used in John X., where we read: "I am the door; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved and shall go in and out and find pastime." Another equivalent of the word 'dar' as in the well known Parsi book Sad-dar is Bab which means both 'door' and 'chapter.' The founder of the modern Babi sect in Persia has taken his name from this word and the corresponding English word, 'chapter,' also has taken a religious signification, in which sense it is also used by Freemasonry.

Mithra in the above name of the Temple is the Yazata or Angel of Light who resembles in various points the Angel Michael of the Hebrews and St. Michael of the Christians. Just as a Catholic church or an abbey or a cathedral, at times contains several chapels where different priests conduct their services, the Dar-i-Meher has several such divisions. Among the liturgical apparatus required in a temple for the service of the Yasna are stone platforms: metallic utensils (alat) including a mortar and pestle, several chulices and cups, a knife and two crescent shaped (mah-rui) stands; hair of a sacred bull leaves or twigs of a date palm and a pomegranate tree and a Barsam and Haoma (Vedic Soam) plants; consecrated water and fire with fragrant fuel. All these are ceremonially purified before being used. Of these the Haoma (Vedic Soma), and the Barsam identified with the Barhis or sacred grass (Kusha) of the Brahmins are among the principal requisites. The Barsam is referred to by Strabo and in the Old Testament (Ezekiel VIII). The Flamines, the fire-priests of the ancient Persians, also carried some such twigs in their ritual and covered their faces before the sacred fire with some cloth-covers like the Parsi paitidanas. Dino, a contemporary of Philip, refers to the Barsam as an instrument of divination. The use of this Barsam in the recital of grace at a Royal banquet given by Chosroes II (Khushro-Parviz) to the ambassador of the Roman Emperor turned the banquet into a religious feast because the Christian ambassador objected to a Zoroastrian ritual in his presence.

A date-palm and a pomegranate tree are the essential requisites of a Parsi temple, which also required a she-goat for its milk in the ritual. The date palm, which was also held to be sacred and symbolic by the ancient Egyptians, Chaldeans and Hebrews (Ezekiel and Psalms) and by the Greek Church, symbolized the tree of life. According to Pliny, the ancient Iranian Kings had a special date-palm growing in their gardens. The pomegranate technically spoken of as 'urvara' Lat. arbor) i.e. 'the' tree and ordinarily spoken of as Daram (Sans. 'dalim' or 'dalim', the 'rimmon' of the Bible), whose source is traced to Persia by Alphonse de Condolle (origin des Plantes cultivees), is an emblem of immortality on account of its tree being always green (Hadhanaspata). Symbolizing the Ark, which, like the many seeds of the pomegranate, contained the many seeds or rudiments of men and other living creatures, the daram was the Damater, the mother, the Mother of mankind, the womb of nature. Thus signifying plenty, grains of this fruit are thrown during benedictions recited upon a child on its investiture with the sacred shirt and thread. The daram or the sacred bread is like that among the Christians, round, is prepared by a member of the priestly class, and marked, (technically spoken of as 'named') by some signs, corresponding to the mystic signs of the cross among the Christians. The partaking of the sacred bread (the' chashni'), which must be confined to Zoroastrians only, after the recital of the 8th Chapter of the Yasna corresponds to the "communion."

SOME PLANT.

The Haoma (Soma) plant used in the ritual, is a medical plant growing in Persia and Afghanistan. It is a species of Ephedra (Nat. Ord. Gnetacoe). According to Dr. Aitchinson, the naturalist, who accompanied an English Afghan Boundary Commission, the plant is still used by the Afghans as a household medicine. The ceremonial pounding of the plant and the preparation of the juice form an important part of the Yasna ritual.

The fuel used for the sacred fire in the ritual is technically spoken of as aesam (Sans. idhma) bin. As in the Old Testament, four kinds of fragrant fuel are spoken of. At present, sandalwood (sukhad) serves for the aesam and 'loban' (arab loban leboneh, olibanum) for 'bui.' According to Herodotus, the Arabs used to give to the Persian King Darius, as tribute, olibanum worth 1,000 talents, i.e. about £243,000. It was one of the three things said to have been carried by the three Magi from Persia to infant Jesus. The use of stone mortars, of twigs instead of metallic rods as a present for barsam, and of the hair of a sacred bull to serve as a kind of sieve for the Haoma juice, all point to a hoary antiquity of the ritual.

BIHARI FOLK TALE.

The following is the resume of Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra's paper "On a Bihari Folk Tale of the 'Wicked Queens Type' and its Analogue from the District of Murshidabad in Bengal."

In this paper Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra compared a Bihari folk-tale with its analogue from the district of Murshidabad in Bengal and from Kashmir pointed out the similarity between the three stories and fixed the story-radical thereof. In these three folk-tales which constitutes a distinct group by themselves, the heroine gives birth to sons. But her jealous and wicked co-wives substitute inanimate objects or young beasts for her sons, who are thrown away. Her disappointed husband banishes or otherwise upinshes her. The cast-off sons are picked up and brought up by a third party. Her husband subsequently discovers her wicked co-wives' nefarious pest whereby they brought about her ruin as also the true parentage of the cast-off boys. Thereafter he recognises his sons and send for them and their mother to his palace and reinstates them in their former high position. He then punishes her wicked co-wives.

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BANDRA ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The rate-payers of Bandra have indeed a very legitimate grievance in what they believe to be the ill-advised postponement of their Municipal Elections at a time when they were drawing very near and the Municipality and the voters candidates the Municipal Commissioners had laboured for months to prepare for the occasion. The apparently off-hand method in which, without proper regard for the serious consequences involved, it was announced at the 11th hour that the elections were to stand over deserves to be of the rate-payers should be redressed at an early date if the discontent the postponement has caused is to be allayed at all.

It is a matter of common knowledge to the rate-payers of Bandra and also to a certain extent to the wider public of Bombay that Municipal administration in Bandra has not been what it ought to be and that despite increase of income the wants of the rate-papers have not been adequately met as to conservancy, water, markets, lights, roads, etc. The rate-payers believe that a thorough change in the councillors is called for and that a certain clique in the existing board should be dispersed with a strong hand if things are to improve, and with that view many influential citizens had come forward to contest the election and stood a very fair chance of success. I need only mention such names as those of Messrs N. H. Moos, Gupte, Ribello, Rodrigues and Peter, Dr. Souza. The moment had evidently arrived when the voters felt that the desired change in the personnel of the councillors and of the President was well within the bounds of realisation. It has been therefore a great disappointment to the voters that Government officials should have thought fit to postpone the elections at the last moment on grounds that do not appear to have any substance.

There are some very serious points involved in the way the whole thing has come about.

In the first place the President makes behind the back of the councillors an admission that there was an error in the election proceedings. He does this in the face of a resolution of the General Board to the contrary. In the next place he assumes to himself an authority which he himself was the foremost to challenge when exercised by a former President, Dr. D'Monte. It is a matter for inquiry whether although he knew that the General Board had then supported his action and ruled that the President had no authority to express opinions on important matters without consulting the General Board, he brought these facts to the knowledge of the Collector and the Commissioner before they were induced to make an order which extended his term of authority by six months.

It is also a surprising fact that the Collector should have acted upon an admission of the President without inquiring if he had the authority of the General Board behind him. What is more surprising is that while the Collector in his letter to the Commissioner makes it clear that the admission came from the President, the Commissioner goes a step further and in giving his reasons as required by Section 17, states that the admission is made by the Municipality. Does the Commissioner think that the President and the Municipality are one and the same and that the former has the authority to make admissions which seriously prejudice the latter without consulting it?

With regard to the irregularity, viz., that objections were decided by a Committee and not by the Municipality itself, it is to be noted that the Rules to be framed by Government under Section 11 of the Act were to be "consistent with the Act" and that under Section 27 none but the Municipality itself could take away its authority of delegating its powers to committees. Then again appeals from the decision of the Municipality on the objections are to be made, under the Rules, to the District Judge and it is to be noted that none such had been preferred as required by law. Moreover, under Section 22 (5) an irregularity or informality not corruptly caused, does not invalidate an election. One might well ask if the authorities concerned duly considered all these points and further why they took it upon themselves to judge the case on correspondence instead of allowing the matter to take the course prescribed by law and be fully investigated at a judicial trial? Postponing elections at the last moment is a very serious thing and causes any amount of inconvenience. Did these Government officials have due regard to the effect of their orders on the public?

The point about the Committee's power to "scrutinise" and not to dispose of applications, has absolutely no substance in it. The rough minutes taken at the meeting, the wording of the item declared by the Vice-President and the Chief Officer's report on which the resolution was passed all mention the power to dispose of applications and there is no reason why the appointment of the Committee should be read along with the manifestly wrong use of the word "scrutinise" in one place, as against the mention of the right to dispose of applications in three places. Were all these facts brought to the notice of the Collector and the Commissioner by the President? It is very serious that the President should have taken it upon himself to make an important admission not only without consulting the General Board and against its standing resolution, but also against the report of the Chief Officer who certified that everything was regular and also without being advised by the Legal Committee of the Municipality on the difficult points of law involved in the question at issue.

One other fact deserves notice. The Collector's letter to the Commissioner is dated the 31st March. A copy is sent to the Municipality and yet the public are informed about it only on the evening of the 8th April with the result that there was no time for the other side of the question being presented to the Commissioner before he passed his orders under Section 17. Will Government be pleased to inquire how things came to be like this? Was there any manipulation anywhere or was it due to any accident? If the former who is responsible and will Government be pleased to bring the party responsible to book? Where thousands of people are concerned and their rights trifled with these matters become really important and the Bandra public fully trust that Sir George Lloyd's Government in whose hands the matter now rests, will make a close scrutiny in the matter and allay public discontent which found clear and emphatic expression in the two big meetings held in Bandra.

The rate-payers trust Government will lost no time in disposing of this matter and in ordering that the elections be immediately held if they are satisfied that there were no valid reasons for the postponement. The Bandra public look to Sir George Lloyd's sympathetic Government to redress their wrongs without delay. They do not desire that the present Board should continue in office a day longer after their term expires.—Yours, etc.,

RATE-PAYER.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All must have read the telegram from the British East Africa Indian delegation and also Mr. Andrews' statement to the Associated Press. How ungenerous is the attitude adopted by Lord Milner is quite evident from the cables given up by of the sympathetic attitude of the Secretary of State for India. The case in East Africa is quite clear. Our question in East Africa is not similar to that in South Africa, the case of the Government, of which country the Imperial Government has no alternative due to its inability to veto. East Africa is directly under the Imperial Government and if in spite of that the Colonial Office continues to pat on the back the white settlers in that country, disregarding the past services of India to that Colony, can India afford to keep quiet? Are we not free yet from the pressure of our own local feuds? Do the apostles of concrete facts still desire to have something more before them to move in the matter? Let me hope India will not fail her children in East Africa in the hour of their trial. In this connection I may recall the words of my honourable friend Mr. Abdulrasul Alidina Visram, who has said:—

"A moment's recalcitrance of India on her colonial affairs means the perpetual loss of her national honour and respectful status within the British Empire which I am sure is dearer to her than anything else."—Yours, etc.,

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI.

Bombay, April 30.

"BANDE MATARAM."

NEW URDU DAILY FOR LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 30.

A new Urdu daily is shortly going to be started from Lahore under the editorship of Lala Lajpat Rai. The paper will be styled "Bande Mataram."

EXEMPTIONI FROM INCOME-TAX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

A Finance Department notification states:—Exemption from income tax is notified of the following classes of income:—(1) Any allowance or salary paid in the United Kingdom to officers on leave, or duty, in that country, whether such allowance, is salary is paid in sterling in the United Kingdom or by means of negotiable rupee drafts on a bank in India, (2) leave allowance, or salary, drawn from any colonial treasury by an officer on leave, or duty, in the colony; (3) pensions of officers drawn from any colonial treasury, or paid in the United Kingdom, whether such pensions are paid in sterling, or by means of negotiable rupee drafts on a bank in India.

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If a drug is so powerful that a few grains will irritate the liver or bowels to violent convulsive action, it is powerful enough to do other even less desirable things. It is like whipping a tired horse, and the use of strong cathartic stimulants can only be followed by weakening reactions which call for constantly stronger doses. I am also convinced that greasing the intestines by dosing with oils which hasten the passage of food, but prevent the thousands of absorbent glands from acting upon it to extract nourishment is another common, but very serious mistake. Like any other filter, the liver should be thoroughly flushed out and cleaned occasionally. It secrets about one and three quarter pints of bile daily. Any congestion or obstruction of the ducts and consequent derangement of the bile flow will give rise to one or more of such troubles as biliousness, headaches, lassitude, stomach trouble, rheumatism, skin disease, coated tongue, foetid breath, and a host of other disorders, some of them seldom attributed to a disorded liver. Call body poisons whatever you like, germs, microbes, bacilli, toxins, uric or stomach acids, etc., etc., but they are all simply impurities and form the primary cause of most diseases. Few will doubt the truth of this, but if any sufferer from the above ailments does feel sceptical, he can easily get rid of his doubts and his ailments at the same time by thoroughly flushing his system a few times with the strongly alkaline water produced by adding Alkia Saltrates to plain water. There is no need of visiting some expensive hot alkaline spring to free the system of impurities. Simply invest in some of the Alkia Saltrates compound which any chemist can supply at little cost. A teaspoonful dissolved in a tumbler of water, taken two or three times a day for a week or so should be all you need. It has no bitter salty, sour or otherwise unpleasant taste.

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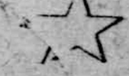

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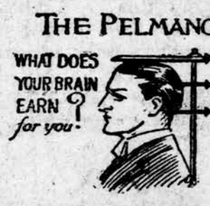

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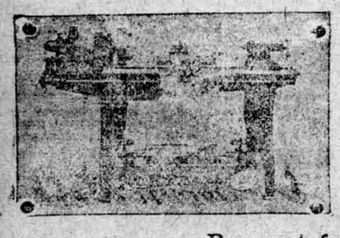

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THE HOUSING PROBLEM OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every year the housing problem in Bombay seems to be more acute, and that too, in every grade of life.

With the dawning of what is hoped will be a world wide peace, comes greater stability to trade and commerce, and a corresponding development of Industries, particularly in India, which has in the past lain practically dormant so far as being a producing nation is concerned. Before the war we were satisfied with exporting raw material, and importing the finished articles made from same The war opened our eyes to the foolishness of such a policy, and with this sudden awakening, and with the starting of a new era for industries in India, it is but natural that Bombay which is the principal exporting and importing city of India, should be besieged by investors, and that there should in consequence be a great dearth of accommodation for all classes, and also that the price of land should go up by leaps and bounds. I am of opinion that the policy of crowding all new industries into one already overcrowded city like Bombay, is foolish in the extreme, and likely to prove very expensive, greatly handicapping the prices of our finished articles in competition with the world's market, especially with the markets of the extreme East, which seem to have acquired the German art of cheap production. I would strongly advise, as the most satisfactory solution of the housing problem of Bombay, that the starting of new trades in the city be strictly prohibited by Government, and that new docks be formed at Kalyan, from which goods might be sent down by water transport to the nearest point reachable by Ocean going steamers. This would successfully remove the otherwise fearful congestion which the city of Bombay is likely to experience in the very near future, unless immediate and very decisive measures are taken to prevent it. A study of the map of the Island of Bombay shews that it is practically a triangle, with a very acute angle at its Southern end, and in this acute and narrow strip of the triangle, the unfortunate and very populous city of Bombay is crowded in. Instead of crushing our Bombay dockyards against each other, would it not have been a much better and more far-sighted policy to have distributed them much further up along the sides of the "Bombay Triangle," so that around them may have sprung up new industrial centres and cities, each perhaps devoted to some particular line of industry. Whilst capitalists are speculating in what seems almost like a "Land Boom" in Bombay, and paying ridiculously high prices for houses or lands in extremely congested localities, hundreds or rather thousands, and even tens of thousands of acres, but a few miles away, in the broader part of the Bombay Triangle, lie invitingly waiting for development and occupation, and are obtainable comparatively at a mere song in respect of price. There is a close similarity between the present Bombay policy and the action of sheep along ever so wide a road. Observe how they will crowd their thoughtless heads against each other, and try to form the very same acute angle shape as is formed in respect of the city of Bombay. Why should there not arise in the large and unoccupied district between Thana and Kalyan, an altogether new city, as large, if not even larger than Bombay proper, or rather "Bombay Improper." There would then be free scope for town planning, and we might soon develop a condition of things which would form a model for "sheep planned areas" in other parts of the world.

Some of our Bombay Capitalists who have large land and property interests in Bombay, are likely to try and howl down my proposals, but it is for a disinterested Governor, such as Sir George Lloyd, to face the whole problem with a broad vision, and direct its being worked out with a masterful hand. To open up a few limited building areas, and allot them to any land grabber who first bids for them, is but playing with the seriousness of the situation. The policy which I propose, of forcing all future industrial building operations to be pushed up and accommodated towards the base instead of in the apex of the "Bombay Triangle" would be a far better plan than that of allowing greater congestion in an already overcrowded city, by opening up a few close suburban areas. The large marsh North East of Versova could be cheaply reclaim by forming a beautiful inland lake and raising the ground around it with the excavation taken from such lake. A channel could be cut between the proposed lake and the open sea, and one of the most charming assets to the "larger Bombay" thus obtained at a comparatively small cost, and one which would be most remunerative in more ways than one. A far-sighted policy worked out with a masterful hand, is Bombay's greatest present day need.—Yours, etc.,

E. W. FRITCHLEY.

White Lodge,
Coonoor April 25.

A DURBAR AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, April 30.

The Commissioner of Agra, Mr. J. R. Pearson, I.C.S., held a durbar to-day to present medals, rewards and sanads and also to distribute monetary grants from the Imperian Indian Relief Fund, to those who were maimed in the war and the relations of those who were killed.

At the close of his address Mr. Pearson said that considering they were not yet free from the anxieties of post-war conditions, that was not the time for any one to use inflammatory language, especially in view of the necessity for the working of the Reform Act successfully.

The Bengal Bank rate for demand loan is unchanged being seven per cent.

The consulting Architect to the Government of Burma has resigned to undertake practice in Rangoon in partnership with another architect

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MARRIAGE IN GUJARAT.

TYRANNY OF CASTE.

Kumarika, a poem by Vasant Vinodi (Dr. Chandulal Manilal Desai.) Price 0-3-0.

Swarajya, a poem by Dr. Chandulal Manilal Desai. Price 0-1-0.

These are two poems in Gujarati by Dr. C. M. Desai, who till the other day used to write under the pseudonym of "Vasant Vinodi." He belongs to the modern school of Gujarati poets and has lately commenced writing poems dealing in social and political subjects. "Kumarika" (maiden) is an insistence of his views on a pressing problem facing society. That problem is how should a well-trained and educated girl be married? Is it right that the girl's parents should select a husband for her or will it be proper and more in consonance with ideas of freedom that the girl herself should make her own choice?

It is this problem and its solution that is dealt with in this poem. Here is a Gujarati maiden, a pampered child of her parents, well educated and of marriageable age. Round about her she finds that many of her colleagues who married the husbands selected by their parents have not been at all happy. She suspects rightly that her parents will not consult her on this most mementous of questions and is afraid that she will meet with the same fate as did many of her colleagues. She therefore takes courage in both her hands and approaches her parents who steeped deep in the old orthodox ways think it a monstrous thing for a daughter to ask her parents that she should be consulted as to the choice of a husband for her. This is a true picture and graphically depicted by Mr. Desai.

Mr. Desai would let the girl select the husband whom she loves. The maiden in Mr. Desai's story says that "marriage without love is debauchery and such a marriage though legal and sanctified according to the rules of the society is after all shameful and revolting to one's conscience."

These views, looking to the modern social conditions in Gujerat, may seem far advanced. Into, how many castes and sub-castes is Gujerat divided? Members of one and the same caste would not marry their girls to other members of the same caste if they belonged to a sub-caste. When is this going to end? And before this ends is it practicable that the poet's ideas as to "love-marriages" may be fulfilled in the near future? Mr. Desai has drawn a pleasing and delightful picture of a modern girl who wishes to select her own husband but it may be left to the readers to judge whether these ideas of a modern maiden are likely to be fulfilled even for thirty years to come. Social Gujarat will have to be revolutionised. All the castes and sub-castes will have to be absorbed into one another; educated Gujaratis will have to learn to give up their orthodox ideas; then and then only will this dream be realised.

We wish that before publishing this poem Mr. Desai had written another poem depicting the social tyranny of castes and sub-castes and the deplorable condition of social Gujarat which is far far backward, compared to its political advance.

The poem, however, must be recommended to all the social workers in Gujarat who earnestly wish to raise Gujarat society from the wire into which it at present has fallen. They must evolve some practical and constructive scheme which might save hundreds of girls from the miseries to which they are now subject.

Swarajya, as its title indicates, is a poetical piece on a political subject and here Mr. Desai in his easy style asks all who have the interest of the country at heart to gird their loins and do spade work in order to get Home Rule, instead of indulging in tall talk and empty words.

I. N. M

COMMUNISM IN PRACTICE.

BOLSHEVISM, by Edmund Candler—Published by the Oxford University Press. Price Annas 15.

It is difficult to suggest any book which less than a rupee gives more information about the theory and practice of Bolshevism than this brochure. The strongest chapters are those which depict the horrors perpetrated by Bolshevik agents to level down all ranks in society and to overcome opposition. The theory which they propound is not new. It has been known for a long time as socialism or communism. Other socialists would convert their fellow-beings to their view by argument. The Bolsheviks do not wait for such conversion. They employ force, prohibit public meetings to discuss their theories, suppress all newspapers which do not support them, torture, kill, imprison, and the story of the red Teror set forth in this book makes one's hair stand on end. The agents employed in all unpleasant work appear to be Chinamen, Letts, and Jews, and seldom Russian Christians. The Red Guards, who do the fighting, are said to be drawn from the lowest ranks of society. Lenin does not appear to be personally responsible for all that is done in the name of Bolsheviks, but he justifies the employment of force on the plea that it is necessary during the period of transition. Anyhow the Bolsheviks have suppressed all opposition and the tens of thousands whom they are said to have wiped away from the face of the earth will not return to tell their tales. One may hope there is exaggeration in the stories of witnesses.

The question is, how will the theory work and how it should it be received outside Russia? The last chapter in this book is written with special reference to India. Bolshevism abolishes individual property and enterprise. Every one must do the work assigned and be content to be looked after by the State. The author of this book quotes the fatwas issued by the Sheikh-ul Islam and the Grand Mufti of Egypt to the effect that the Koran respects individual property and lays down rules for it inheritance, and therefore the Bolshevist theory is utterly inconsistent with Islam. The Hindu Shastras also recognise individual or private property and its inheritance there is no doubt that the theory is new. But it can be supported on rationalistic grounds, religious scruples will perhaps yield sooner or later. The Bolsheviks have done much destructive work in placing society on a communistic basis. Their success in constructive work has yet to be demonstrated, and the world will watch the experiment with interest. Mr. Candler grows in alarm and is prone to exaggerate, for example when he says that "the fatwas of the Grand Mufti and the Sheik-ul-Islam are echoed in every mosque in India." According to Mr. Candler, the Bolsheviks are adepts in influencing the masses with them propaganda is a science; the art of persuasion is taught in their schools like geography or arithmetic. Well supplied with money, plausible in argument, friends of all men, particularly of the oppressed, they work in secret like the worm in the wood until they undermine the whole structure of faith and good will upon which society rests". Indians are therefore warned to be on their guard. It is unfortunate that Mr. Candler does not tell us how the Bolshevik agent may be detected. His doctrines are not new. We had grievances before we heard of him. We are told that in India the Bolshevik agent will not appear at first as a Bolshevik." When he throws off his mask, it will be time to deal with him.

R.

SINDHI JOURNALISM.

BIRTH OF DAILY.

The Sindhi daily is a war child. It owes its inception to war and war alone. When the cloud appeared on the Continent and the war was threatened, there was born amongst the Sindhi knowing public a force. All desire to learn the sensational news that then surging the atmosphere. As the happenings went on developing with electric rapidity, culminating into the war, the desire for the news became still stronger. The Sindhi bania in his dhotie, the Amil in his pyjamas would throng at public libraries, and beg of the English knowing gentleman for news.

The enterprising proprietors of the Premier Printing Press, Hyderabad, intelligently studied the people's mind and made their plans for issuing the first Sindhi daily, the "Sindhvasi," that still continues its career. Prominent place was, of course given to Reuter's cables but neither the Indian nor the local news were neglected. Editorial columns were also instituted.

The second Sindhi daily to be started was the "Bharatwasi". It was inaugurated out the end of 1915. It was issued from the Shardha Printing Press, and Mr. P. T Chandra was its editor. The paper was sold for one pice only, and therefore many more men began to take to newspaper read Owing to some domestic troubles the proprietor closed down the journal after a career of hardly six months. Though short-lived, it is admitted the "Bharatwasi" not only awakened the patriotic sou the people, but contributed a good deal thrilling the desire for newspaper reading in the minds of the marses. Then came the "Hindvasi", under the editorship of Mr. Jethmal, and went on merrily with its mission of national awaking, till it ceased publication when its editor was arrested and security forfeited Next came the "Hindu", followed by Mr Keramdas' "Bharatwasi." To-day, the surviving Sindhi dailies are the "Sindvasi", and the "Hindu" and the "Bharatwasi"

A POEM BY CHARLES DICKENS.

The autograph MS. of a poem by Charles Dickens, written for Miss Noble's album and signed and dated February, 1839 one page quarto, was sold at Sotheby's in London for £25 to Mr. Spencer. It is entitled. "A song: to be said or sung about the end of October," and consists of two stanzas, of which the first begins, "Autumn leaves, autumn leaves lie strewn around me here."

Mr. Thomas Hardy's literary career may be said to have begun fifty-five years ago this month, for it was in March 1865 that his first article, "How I built myself a house," appeared in "Chamber's Journal." It is worthy of note that in the same magazine Meredith's first contribution was printed in July 1849, and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's first short story in 1878, and among other beginners in "Chambers's" were Mr. Stanley Weyman and Sir Wemyss Reid.

NOTES AND NEWS.

In that dainty land of Japan poetry is very much loved. It is taught in schools; it is taught to even little children. To inspire in the children love for Japanese poetry, a sort of game of cards has been introduced. In playing it they learn by heart the best poetry, some of it even 1,000 years old or more.

* * * * *

The "Ali Wahid" is the new Sindhi daily published from Karachi. It is issued by the Muslims and aims at interpretting Khilafat matters to Sindhi knowing Mussulmans. Stands for mass education and supports Hindu-Muslim unity. It is a four page journal, and its subscription is put down at Rs. 18.

* * * * *

A Gujrati translation of the presidential speech of the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, delivered at the Amritsar Congress, has been issued in pamphlet form by the Home Rule League, Bombay branch.

* * * * *

In the March number of "Subh-a-Omed", Urdu monthly periodical, issued from Lucknow, Lala Lajpat Rai discusses the problem of a common language for India.

The "Times" has published figures showing the literary outputs of England and America in 1919. The number of publications printed in England was 8,6222 while in the U.S.A. the number was 8,594. In both the countries the number of books on fiction was the highest of all other works.

"THE PEACE CONFERENCE."

The full and authoritative account of "The Peace Conference of Paris" is to be issued by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton in four volumes, under the auspices of the Institute of International Affairs. The work is being written by experts, historians, and others of the inner working of the Conference, and edited by Major Temperley, who was Fellow of Peterhouse and Reader in Modern History at the outbreak of war, and subsequently became assistant attache to the Serbian Army eventually serving as adviser on Jugo-Slav affairs on the British Peace Delegation. Major Temperley has been assisted by Major C. K. Webster, Professor of Modern History in Liverpool University, and formerly secretary of the military section of the British Peace Delegation. A feature of the text will be the number of illustrative sketch maps, prepared under the direction of Captain A. C. Ogilvie. Volume I will deal with the end of the war and the preliminaries of the Conference; Volume II. with the settlement with Germany; Volume III. with the settlement with Austria and Hungary; and Volume IV. with the treaties with Bulgaria and Turkey. It is intended to issue the German Treaty separately, in a cheap edition, with an introduction by Lord Robert Cecil.

A feature of Mr. H. G. Wells's "Outline of History" is the unusual nature of the smaller line illustrations in the earlier parts, which strike a new and pleasing note in modern book illustration. These, as regards subject, grouping, and lettering, are almost identical in treatment with the illustrations in some of the old Bestiaries, a quaint example of which, from Breydenbach's "Peregrinationes in Montem Syon" (Mains, 1486), is reproduced in the late H. G. Aldis's "The Printed Book," one of the Cambridge "Manuals of Science and Literature." Whatever may be their source of inspiration Mr. Wells and his illustrator, Mr. J. F. Horrabin, are to be congratulated on the happy results, which gain by contrast with the somewhat garish coloured plates in the "Outline." Mr. Horrabin is the artist whose drawings of "Japhet" and the rest of the Noach family. in the "Daily News", are giving much delight to the children

* * * * *

"Diplomatic Reminiscences before and during the Great War," translated by Lady Alexandra Paget from the French of M. Nekludoff, and shortly to be published by Mr. Murray, covers the period from February, 1911, when the author was appointed Russian Minister to Sofia, until September, 1917, when, shortly after being sent as Ambassador to Madrid, he refused his further services to Kerensky's Government and resigned. In the interim he had been transferred to Stockholm, and he throws new light on much that happened in Sweden both before and during the war. Character sketches of Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Rasputin are also included, together with personal recollections of the ex-Tsar, M. Sazonoff, Count Witte, and many other leading actors in the drama.

* * * * *

The Marquis of Salisbury has written a preface to a collection entitled "The Wisdom of Disraeli," which is about to be published from the office of the "National Review."

"West and East: The Expansion of Christendom and the Naturalization of Christianity in the Orient in the Nineteenth Century," by Professor E. Caldwell Moore, of Harvard, containing the Dale lectures delivered at Oxford in 1913, will be published during the spring by Messrs. Duckworth.

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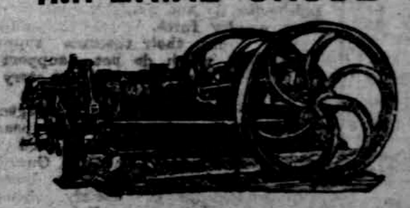

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